

# **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS**

Subject: Wm. Remington

FILE NUMBER: 65-56402

SECTION: 1 Thru 11



## **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

## NOTICE

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File No: 65-56402  
Section 1

Re: Wm. Remington

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

154

11/10/45

NOV 10 1945

TELETYPE

*Helotype*

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E.A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

*W.H. [Signature]*

WASHINGTON 2 AND WASHINGTON FIELD 1 FROM NEW YORK 10-2-55 PM  
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

TOAD. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE -R. ATTENTION  
MR. MUMFORD. INTERVIEW OF BENTLEY TODAY REVEALS FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS  
INVOLVED IN COMMUNIST AND OTHER ACTIVITIES--

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
WILLIAM REMINGTON, EMPLOYED FORTY TWO-FORTY THREE, STATISTICAL DIVISION  
OF WPB AND INDICATED AS BEING CONTACT OF GOLOS  
BERNARD REDMONT SAID TO BE A FRIEND OF REMINGTONS AND EMPLOYED CIA  
PRESS DIVISION, TRAVELLED TO MOSCOW AND MEXICO ON PULITZER PRIZE AND  
BELIEVED RESIDING IN WASHINGTON DC AT PRESENT  
EUGENE HISS, BELIEVED TO BE EMPLOYED IN STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DC

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
ND OF LINE NINE SHOULD READ " OF WPB AND INDICATED AS BEING CO-  
F GOLOS"

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
EX-47  
13



November 17, 1945

**CONFIDENTIAL****MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage activities, it has been reported that William Remington, Tauxemont, Alexandria, Virginia, phone Temple 5659, is a member of an espionage ring working with the Soviet Secret Intelligence (SKVD).

I recommend authorization of a technical surveillance on Remington for the purpose of determining the extent of his activities on behalf of the Soviets and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents.

Respectfully,

*S/A Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

LW:hh

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:45 PM
DATE 11-19-45
BY <i>Jmh</i>

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

66-56402-278

66-56402

NOV 19 1 59 PM '45

*OK**File*

File No: 65-56402  
Serial 2

Re: Wm. Remington

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

U S DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 21 1945

TELETYPE

82234

*No action  
11/21/45*

*W. H. [Signature]*

- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 21

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], AND WILLIAM REMINGTON IN US NAVY STATIONED IN  
BERLIN GERMANY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HOTTEL

PLEASE ACK AND DISC  
PLEASE ACK AND HOLD

125-56402-53  
RECORDED  
INDEXED  
47

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LW:la

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 26, 1945

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

82170

You will recall that this case first came to the attention of the Bureau on November 8, 1945, when Elizabeth Bentley, an official of U. S. Service and Shipping, Incorporated, New York City, came into the New York Office of the Bureau and stated that for the past eleven years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

She stated that prior to 1938 she had been an official in various capacities of the Communist Party in New York City. In 1938 she began making contacts with Jacob Golos, the Head of World Tourists, Incorporated, which organization was being used as a cover for the Soviet espionage activity. Golos later organized U. S. Service and Shipping, Incorporated for the same purpose in 1941.

Under Golos' direction and until his death in 1943, Bentley stated that she was used as a courier and liaison between individuals engaged in espionage for the Soviet and Golos.

After Golos' death in November, 1943, she continued to act as such a courier and liaison under the direction of Earl Browder.

During the latter part of 1944 at the insistence of Soviet representatives in the United States and with Browder's consent, the various espionage groups with which she had been maintaining liaison were turned over directly to the Soviet agents, only one of whom she has been able to identify.

This Soviet representative who has used the cover name "Al" identified as Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, D. C., who since his arrival in the United States on September 15, 1944, has been suspected by this Bureau to be the successor in NKVD activities of Zubilin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was recalled to the Soviet Union in July, 1944. Zubilin was the reported Head of all NKVD in North America.

Bentley has stated that the espionage agents with whom she had been in contact under Golos and Browder's direction had been working for the NKVD.

The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The Head of the most important group originally run by Golos was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one

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INDEXED

65-56402-108X12  
74-4729 NOV 1945



82177

time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William D. Hillman, a Major of the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classification information regarding United States Government war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group included A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's Committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff of the War Production Board; Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Barber of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by the U. S. Signal Corps, Washington, D. C. and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America - CIO in New York City; Major Duncan Lee of William Donovan's Law Firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group including Sol Meshinsky and George Perovich who were employees of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller, III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Tenney of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Neuhart, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Bentley woman was explicit in that all of the individuals actively engaged in espionage for the Soviets named by her were furnishing information from the files to which they had access in Washington and many of them prior to Golos' death paid their Communist Party dues to Golos through her.

To date over eighty individuals have been named by Miss Bentley as being connected with the Soviet espionage organization either in Washington or

82173

in New York. Of this number thirty-seven have been identified as employees of the United States Government in Washington, D. C. Bentley has stated that each of these individuals probably obtained information from others either casually or through actual recruiting and with whom Bentley herself did not come in contact.

Investigation is proceeding vigorously in this case for the purpose of verifying Bentley's statements and for the purpose of determining other evidence which may result in prosecutive action may be obtained.

The principal distinction between this case and the Canadian case is that the Canadian case involves agents of Red Army Intelligence whereas the group under investigation herein deals with individuals working for the NKVD.

File No: 65-56402  
Sec. 3

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

96 3

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: December 7, 1945

FROM : Mr. Ladd

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS; ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

1-3365

Attached are memoranda reflecting Bureau file reviews of the following individuals mentioned by the informant, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley:

Schlomer Adler, was: Solomon Adler, Sol Adler  
Rose Arenal; Luis Arenal; Leopoldo Arenal; Helena Arenal  
Cedric Henning Belfrage  
Louis Berdansky  
Marya Mannes Blow, was: Marya Mannes, Mary Blow, Maria Mannes  
Abraham Protzman  
Beatrice Jarlin  
Joseph Eckhart  
Ray Elson  
Leon Erlich  
Joseph B. Gregg  
William Wheeler Hinckley  
Mrs. William W. Hinckley, nee Margaret Cummings  
Marian House  
Harry S. Magdoff  
Professor James Mandenhall  
Mrs. Robert Talbot Miller III, aka Jennie Miller  
William Walter Remington  
Ruth S. Rifkin, aka Ruth Reid  
Allan R. Rosenberg, was: Allen Rosenberg  
Bernard Schuster, was: B. Schuster, Bernard Chester, B. Chester,  
Boris Szuster  
Helen P. Silvermaster  
Max L. Spector  
Mrs. Lini Moerkirk Stouman, was: Mrs. Louis Clyde Stouman,  
Lini Morekirk Fuhr, Lee Morekirk Fuhr, Lee Moerkirk Fuhr,  
Lee Moerkirk Fuhr  
William Henry Taylor  
Helen Tenney  
Anatole Boris Volkov

Letters have been prepared for New York and Washington Field transmitting to those Offices copies of these memoranda.

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Attachment

65-56402

LB/dm

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A.  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Beahm  
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

30 DEC 1945

65-56402-118



119  
December 5, 1945

Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON - Summary

The following information was obtained from a review of the Bureau files concerning this individual:

The personnel file on William Walter Remington maintained by the Office for Emergency Management reveals that he was born in New York City on October 25, 1917 and attended Kenilworth Elementary School, Ridgewood School, Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, and Ridgewood High School, all located at Ridgewood, New Jersey. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire and in June, 1940, attained his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. He has completed most of his requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University, New York City and he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Remington was employed as Assistant Industrial Economist in the Consumers Division of the Office for Emergency Management at \$3,200 per year. The file further reflects that from September, 1936 to May, 1937, he was employed on the Tennessee Valley Authority Project, Knoxville, Tennessee; from April, 1937 until August, 1937, Workers Education Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee; and from May, 1940 to July, 1941 as Junior Economist, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

Remington is believed to have been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regular meetings of this organization were held at the apartment of Anna Goodman, where Remington and his wife, Ann Remington, were regularly in attendance. Remington was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the housing of the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., which was held from February 7 to February 9, 1941. Remington and his wife were members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores, including the Cooperative Book Shop.

From June, 1937 to August, 1937, Merwin Todd, head organizer of the CIO, engaged an apartment at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee and this apartment was also used as a residence for William Remington, Horace Bryan and others. Todd, during this period, rented Post Office Box 1692 in conjunction with Paul Crouch, State Secretary of the Communist Party. On May 26, 1937, Remington and Todd resided at 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, in company with Henry Hart. During a subsequent investigation conducted by a Congressional committee, Henry Hart admitted he was a member of the Communist Party. (101-1185)

Investigation conducted by Army intelligence relative to Private Walter Thomas Hamilton reflects that William P. Remington, formerly resident at 2225 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was listed as an acquaintance of Hamilton. The investigation conducted further reflects that Hamilton was definitely believed to have Communist sympathies and was actively engaged in Communist activity.

(100-207147)

65-56402-298

JRU:LP

Subject's wife, Ann Remington, was Executive Secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American People's Mobilization, formerly known as the American Peace Mobilization, was also on the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the United American-Spanish Relief Committee. She was a delegate representing the Washington Peace Mobilization to the National Assembly of the American Youth Congress in November, 1940, at Washington, D. C., and is listed as a member of the Washington Youth Congress. (100-44274-5)

Inventory Worksheet  
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Re: Wm. Remington  
ser 4

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
174	12/10/45	Wash. Fld. Teletype	4	2	b-7-C
176	12/12/45	Wash. Fld. Teletype	7	2	b-7-C
179	12/19/45	Wash. Fld. Teletype	4	2	b-7-C
187	12/15/45	Wash. Fld. Teletype	3	2	b-7-C
192	12/18/45	Wash. Fld. Teletype	4	2	b-7-C
193	12/17/45	Wash. Fld. Teletype	4	2	b-7-C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1945

TELETYPE

WASH 1 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASH FIELD

10 7-15 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

ATTENTION D. M. LADD

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R.

Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Gandy

HANDLED BY

PAGE ONE

RECORDED

EX-147

JAN 4 1946

MAURICE

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] [A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE REVEALS THAT WILLIAM REMINGTON HAS  
RETURNED TO WASHINGTON DC FROM BERLIN AND APPROPRIATE STEPS BEING (U)  
MADE TO MAINTAIN SURVEILLANCE ON HIS ACTIVITIES HERE.] [REDACTED]

END PAGE THREE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 12 1945

TELETYPE

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hesdon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Mr. Donegan

*Whitaker*  
*Rockland*

*Robinson*  
*12/12/45*

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 12 8-30

DIRECTOR ATTENTION D. M. LADD AND SAC NEW YORK ATTENTION T. J.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R.

[REDACTED]

EX-65-5643-176

58 JAN 17 1946  
END PAGE ONE

RECORDED  
EX 33

cc: Mr. Whitaker 5-0

PAGE FIVE

[REDACTED]

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON REVEALS THAT  
HE IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE US NAVY, BUT ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE  
OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION LOCATED ONE TWO SIX NINE  
LAFAYETTE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC. REMINGTON IS WEARING THE UNIFORM OF  
A U. S. NAVAL OFFICER, RANK UNKNOWN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END PAGE FIVE

TELETYPE

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL ESPIONAGE R

Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Glavin .....  
Mr. Ladd .....  
Mr. Nichols .....  
Mr. Rosen .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Mr. Carson .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Gurnea .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Hendon .....  
Mr. Pennington .....  
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....  
Mr. Nease .....  
Miss Gandy .....

MANAGED BY

END PAGE ONE

65-56402-179





DEC 15 1945

**TELETYPE**

Mr. Graves  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carr  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Penick  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease

ATTENTION ~~AND~~ T. J. DONEGAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER WAS ET

ESPIONAGE R.

UNDER CURE

RECORDED 11-5-12-10-2-187  
JAN 14 1946  
EX-70 C.C. Mr. Whitson

Know

[REDACTED] ACCORDING TO A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE,  
WILLIAM REMINGTON IS EXPECTING TO GO TO WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS,  
NEXT WEDNESDAY. THIS SOURCE REVEALED THAT HE SENT A TELEGRAM TO  
A MR. BERT FOX IN WILLIAMSTOWN, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS. QUOTE  
INTERESTED. COULD BE THERE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON FOR  
INTERVIEW. EARLIER IF NECESSARY. PLEASE REPLY UNQUOTE. HE ALSO  
MADE INQUIRIES THROUGH THE RAILROAD STATION TO DETERMINE  
TRAINS GOING NORTH OUT OF NEW YORK CITY TO WILLIAMSTOWN AFTER  
EIGHT THIRTY AM.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1945

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WASH 1 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM WASH FIELD 18 6-15 P.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTENTION D. M. LADD AND T. J. DONEGAN.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. A CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

cc: Mr. Wilson

65-56402-192

PAGE THREE

ACCORDING TO THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE,

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON MADE A TRIP TO WILLIAMSTOWN MASS. FOR PURPOSE OF LOOKING INTO A TEACHING JOB AT ~~WILLIAMSTOWN~~ WILLIAMS COLLEGE. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT REMINGTON IS RETURNING TO NEW YORK CITY TONIGHT. (u)

END PAGE THREE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 17 1945

TELETYPE

Mr. A. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

17

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

ATTENTION D. M. LADD AND T. J. DONEGAN

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE CONFIDENTIAL

SOURCE INDICATES THAT WILLIAM REMINGTON LEFT WASHINGTON DC AT SIX PM LAST NIGHT ENROUTE TO WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. WHERE HE WAS TO HAVE AN APPOINTMENT MONDAY AFTERNOON WITH A MR. BERT FOX AND A PRESIDENT BAXTER. HE IS APPARENTLY TO BE ACCOMPANIED AT THIS VISIT BY A MR. DICK SHERMAN, PHONETIC OF WASHINGTON DC WHO LEFT LAST NIGHT AT FOUR PM IN ORDER TO KEEP THIS APPOINTMENT. THE BOSTON DIVISION HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY OF BERT FOX, AS WELL AS PRESIDENT BAXTER AND TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO VERIFY THE FACT THAT SUBJECT REMINGTON HAD AN APPOINTMENT WITH THESE PARTIES THIS AFTERNOON. IN ADDITION, THEY WERE REQUESTED IF POSSIBLE TO PLACE REMINGTON UNDER SURVEILLANCE ON

THIS RETURN TRIP TO NEW YORK ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MIGHT MAKE

56 JAN 10 1946

END PAGE ONE

cc: Mr. Whitson



PAGE TWO

(U)

OTHER CONTACTS WHILE IN NEW YORK CITY.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

File No: 65-56402  
Section 5

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

123 10



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK** **16164**

FILE NO. **100-17493**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>29 NOV 1945</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11-16 to 23 45</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FLOYD L. JONES</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>FLJ:CNS</b></span>
TITLE <b>CHANGED: (A) NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters, Nathan Masters and Serge Komov;</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**  
**ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, with alias "AI";**  
**EDWARD J. FITZGERALD;**  
**HAROLD GLASSER;**  
**WELA GOLD with alias Bill Gold;**  
**SONIA S. GOLD;**  
**JOSEPH H. GREGG;**  
**MAURICE HALPERIN with alias Maurice Halpern**  
**ALGER HISS with alias Eugene Hiss;**  
**IRVING LOPAN;**  
**CHARLES KRAMER, with aliases Charles Krivitsky,**  
**and Charlie Kramer;**  
**Major DUNCAN C. LEE;**  
**SOLOMON A. LESCHINSKY, with aliases Sol**  
**Leschinsky and Sol Leschinsky;**  
**HARRY S. MAGDOFF, with alias Henry Magdoff;**  
**ROBERT TALBOT MILLER III, with alias Bob Miller;**  
**WILLARD Z. PARK;**  
**VICTOR PERLO;**  
**BERNARD REDMONT;**  
**RUTH RIFKIN, with aliases Ruth Rivkin and**  
**Ruth Reid;**  
**ALLAN R. ROSENBERG;**  
**ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with aliases A.**  
**George Silverman, George Silverman;**  
**HAZEN SIZE with aliases Hazen Size;**  
**HELEN TENNEY;**  
**WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN;**  
**DONALD NIVEN WHEELER;**  
**MARY W. PRICE;**  
**HARRY DEXTER WHITE;**  
**Major CHARLES KADES;**

*Am Jolly - Gromov  
1-6-54  
1-6-54  
Bureau del.  
WAB - Rnt*

*65-50 243  
Cofps 9/27/77*

*see index: Results investigation  
covered in memo to Dir. 1/3/46  
not*

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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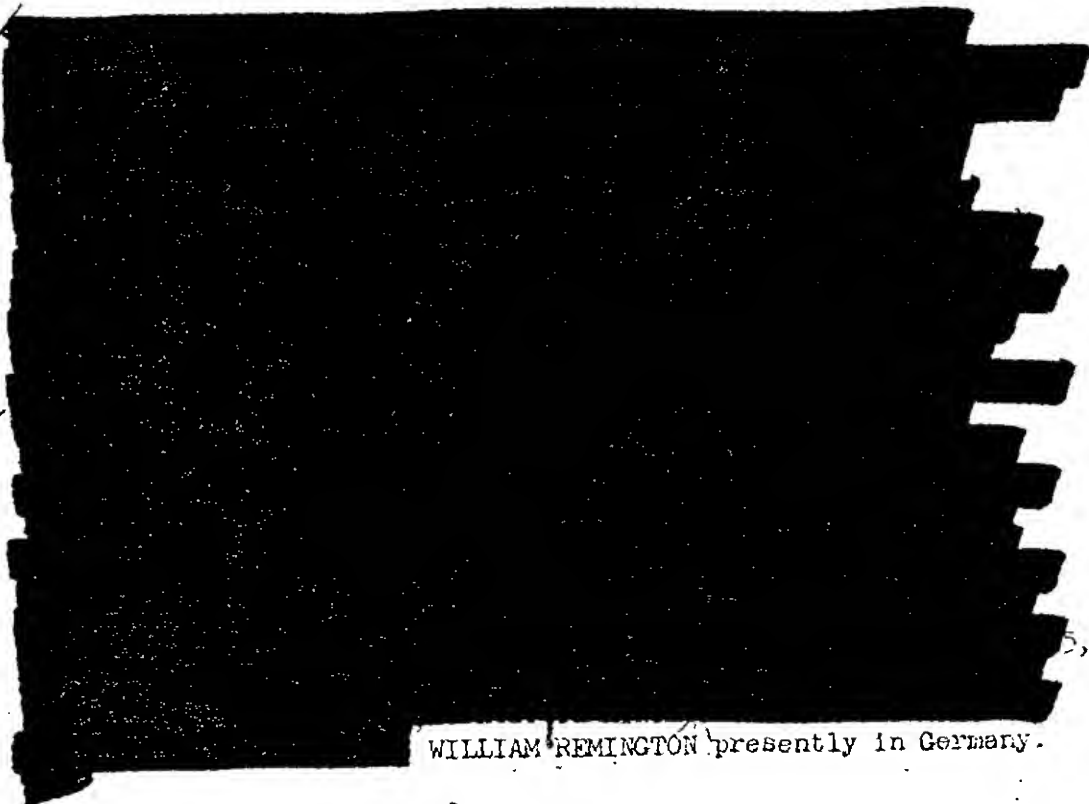
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<b>15-56482-219</b>	<b>SE 17</b>
<b>COPY IN FILE</b> <b>24</b>	<b>INDEX</b>

(Title - Continued)

SOL ADLER;  
LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE with aliases Lochlin Currie, Louchlin Currie;  
MICHAEL GREENBERG, with aliases Menahem Greenberg, Michael Gibson;  
JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH with alias J. Julius Joseph;  
GEORGE PERAZICH;  
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON;  
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR;  
JOSEPH ECKHART;  
MICHAEL NICHOLAS DELMAN, with aliases Michael Endelman, Marcelle;  
Colonel JOHN H. REYNOLDS;  
HELEN SILVERMASTER, with alias Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster;  
BILL;  
JACK;  
GEORGE;

---

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



WILLIAM REMINGTON presently in Germany.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: (Continued)



- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York to Washington Field Division dated November 7, 1945, entitled "ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, et al, INTERNAL SECURITY - R."  
Report of Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER, dated November 16, 1945, at New York, in case entitled "ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, wa, et al."

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed by this report to add the aliases E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY MASTERS, NATHAN MASTERS and SERGE KOMOV for subject, SILVERMASTER; to add the following names of subjects to the title: ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, alias "AL"; EDWARD J. FITZGERALD; HAROLD GLASSER; BELA GOLD with alias BILL GOLD; SONIA S. GOLD; JOSEPH B. GREGG; MAURICE HALPERIN with alias MAURICE HALPERN; ALGER HISS with alias EUGENE HISS; IRVING KAPLAN; Major DUNCAN C. LEE; SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY with aliases SOL LESCHINSKY, SOL LESHINSKY; HARRY S. MACDOFF with alias HENRY MACDOFF; ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER III with alias BOB MILLER; WILLARD Z. PARK; BERNARD REDMONT; RUTH RIFKIN with aliases RUTH RIVKIN, RUTH REID; ALLAN R. ROSENBERG; HAZEN SISE with aliases HAZEN SIZE; HELEN TENNEY; MARY W. PRICE; HARRY DEXTER WHITE; Major CHARLES KADES; SOL ADLER; LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE with aliases LOCHLIN CURRIE, LOUCHLIN CURRIE; MICHAEL GREENBERG with aliases MENAHEN GREENBERG, MICHAEL GIBSON; JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH with alias J. JULIUS JOSEPH; GEORGE PERAZICH; WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON; WILLIAM H. TAYLOR;

also to reflect the full name of subject, GEORGE SILVERMAN as ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; to reflect the alias Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER for subject HELEN SILVERMASTER; to reflect the full name of CHARLES KRAMER and the alias CHARLES KRIVITSKY for subject CHARLES KRAMER and to reflect the full name of subject WHEELER as DONALD NIVIN WHEELER.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Inasmuch as investigation in this case has been conducted by a number of Agents, the names of those Agents have not necessarily in all instances been set out in the details of this report. Wherever the names of the Agents conducting surveillances were omitted, the names of those Agents are maintained in separate surveillance logs as to each subject in the Washington Field Office.

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON  
11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia  
Telephone: Temple 5668  
Employment: U. S. Naval Intelligence  
(Now in Germany)

According to information received from ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, she was introduced to WILLIAM REMINGTON some time in 1942 and stated she determined REMINGTON was born in New Jersey, went to one of the larger colleges and emerged as an economist. Prior to 1942, he was employed with a consumers cooperative organization in New York City and at the time she knew him, he was employed by the War Production Board handling consumers' problems. BENTLEY stated that REMINGTON subsequently was transferred to the Aircraft Division of the War Production Board and for a short time held a job as a civilian employee in the Air Corps in the Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C. However, because of some trouble ensuing in the Air Corps, he quit and returned to the War Production Board in the Fall of 1943 and was at that time assigned to the Priorities Division of the War Production Board. BENTLEY stated that REMINGTON was a dues-paying Communist Party member and that on her visits to him in Washington she would attempt to obtain his regular dues. She would usually meet REMINGTON in a restaurant located at Constitution Avenue near Fifth Street and would also meet him at the Mellon Art Museum and in other places in that vicinity. (U)

A check of the indices of the Washington Field Division indicates that the personnel file of REMINGTON at the personnel office, Office for Emergency Management, indicated he was born in New York City October 25, 1917; that he attended Kenilworth Elementary School, Ridgewood, New Jersey; that he attended Benjamin Franklin Junior High School from 1928 to 1931; and that he graduated from Ridgewood High School in 1934. In June, 1939, REMINGTON received an A.B. Degree from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. In 1940 he received an M.A. Degree from Columbia University and has almost completed requirements for his Ph. D. Degree from Columbia University in New York City. The file reflected he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and was an American citizen. Previous employment was listed as follows:

September, 1936, to May, 1937	Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee
April, 1937, to August, 1937	Workers Education Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee
May, 1940, to July 15, 1941	Junior Economist, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

In 1942 the file revealed he was employed as Associate Industrial Economist in the Consumers Division of the Office for Emergency Management at a salary of \$3200 per year.

It was further indicated that REMINGTON was reported to have been active in the organization and activities of the American Peace Mobilization, known as the American Peoples Mobilization since the German Invasion of Russia in December, 1941. Informants had advised that REMINGTON admitted he and his wife, ANN REMINGTON, were members of the American Peace Mobilization but withdrew when they understood the trend of the organization. ANN REMINGTON was executive secretary of the Washington Peace Mobilization which was affiliated with the American Peace Mobilization. REMINGTON in a sworn statement advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings, was sympathetic with and did research for the American Youth Congress. He advised that he terminated all affiliations with that organization in the Fall of 1939.

The records of Local Draft Board 8, 1622 H Street, N. W., were searched by Special Agent W. ALBERT STEWART, JR., and the following information was obtained concerning WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON:

Order number 4348. Present occupation, Ensign in U. S. Naval Reserve. The file indicated that REMINGTON was commissioned in the U. S. Naval Reserve as of September 4, 1944, as an Ensign. He entered the Navy oriental language school at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, on April 3, 1944, and completed a course in the study of the Russian language. REMINGTON is presently on duty with Naval Intelligence on a foreign assignment.

The file indicated he was born October 17, 1917, at New York City, that he was married June 23, 1939, to ANN REMINGTON, and they have two children, a son, BRUCE, born March 15, 1942, and another child born April 1, 1944. The file indicated he resides in his own home at 11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia. He borrowed \$5000 through the F. W. Berens, Inc., 1627 K Street, N. W., for the construction of this home.

The file further indicated that the former employment of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON is as follows:

November, 1940, to December, 1941	By Tauxemont Houses, Inc., as a director on a commission basis.
May, 1940, to June, 1941	By the National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director at a salary of \$2600 per year

July, 1941, to February, 1942	By the OPA as Assistant to the Director at a salary of \$3200.
February, 1942, to October, 1943	By the War Production Board as Assistant to the Director at a salary of \$3800.
October, 1943, to April, 1944	By the War Production Board as Assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau at a salary of \$4600.

On November 19, 1945, a spot surveillance of 11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia, was made by Special Agent W. ALBERT STEWART, JR., at which time a blue Plymouth sedan was observed to be parked in front of 11 Tauxemont Road bearing New Jersey license BC-836, which was subsequently determined to be registered to LILLIAN M. REMINGTON, 8362 Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey, the wife of FRED C. REMINGTON, alleged the father of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

A search of the Navy records for WILLIAM W. REMINGTON was made by Special Agent HOWARD P. SELLERS which disclosed that REMINGTON was born October 25, 1917, at 161 West 61st Street, New York City, and maintained in the Navy record his birth certificate number 51556, New York City Bureau of Vital Statistics. The records indicated that the subject's wife, ANNA MOOS REMINGTON, resides at R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia, with the subject's two children, BRUCE REMINGTON, born March 3, 1942, and GALEYN REMINGTON, born April 8, 1944. The records disclosed that the subject's father, FREDERICK CLEMENT REMINGTON, and mother, LILLIAN SUTHERLAND, reside at 836 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. REMINGTON was commissioned as an Ensign I-V (S, U.S.N.R.) on August 19, 1944, and placed on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Contained in his Navy record was a long statement written by REMINGTON in which he states that a partial review of his personal history would reveal only certain facts which might result in his application being rejected on the grounds that he might be too anti-Russian; and a partial review of only certain other facts might make him appear to be pro-Russian. The statement explains why he joined certain organizations such as the


- X Knoxville Workers Education Committee
- X Aid to China
- X Sanctions Against Italy
- X American Federation of Government Employees
- X American Youth Congress
- X Cooperative Bookshop
- X American Peace Mobilization



and various other cooperative consumer organizations. He stated his position with the War Production Board was a great responsibility and that he was trusted with the most secret categories of military information, including many aspects of the Manhattan project. His explanation for joining these various organizations seems to be that being a member of most of them, he was able to purchase consumer goods at a much lower price than would have been possible ordinarily. He also stated he had been thoroughly investigated by the FBI, ONI, and the Civil Service Commission before being accepted for his position.

On August 23, 1944, the subject was ordered to Navy Training School in oriental languages located at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, as a student in the Russian language.

On March 20, 1945, the Honorable LEO T. CROWLEY, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration, wrote the Secretary of the Navy asking that the subject be placed on inactive status in order that he might accept a position with Mr. THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, JR., Chief of the Mission for Economic Affairs in London, England. REMINGTON placed application for transfer to inactive status with the Navy Department on April 4, 1945, which application was refused on April 23, 1945. Mr. CROWLEY was notified of the refusal by the Secretary of the Navy on May 15, 1945. On July 13, 1945, subject was ordered to temporary duty at London, England, with the London representative of the Foreign Economic Administration for a period of three to five months. He apparently was on duty with this Administration until September 24, 1945, at which time he was ordered to duty with the Commander of the Naval Forces and the SUSNO in Berlin, Germany, and is presently on duty with this organization.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

Will ascertain when WILLIAM W. REMINGTON returns from his foreign assignment, at which time a physical surveillance will be placed on him to report his contacts and activities, if deemed advisable, in connection with the present investigation.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NAMES

[REDACTED]

REMINGTON, ANN  
 REMINGTON, ANNA MOOS  
 REMINGTON, FREDERICK CLEMENT

[REDACTED]

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**Inventory Worksheet**  
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402  
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Re: Wm. K. Brown & Son

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK

NY

65-14603 NFB

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/5/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 17-24, 26, 28-30/45	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS G. SPENCER
TITLE N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, ETAL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <p><i>Am Golly Crime Out 1-6-54</i>  <i>1-6-54</i>  <i>Guinnallyall</i>  <i>was sent</i>  <i>This Serial</i>  <i>PARTIALLY DE-INDEXED</i>  <i>DUPLICATE WITH</i></p> <p><i>Report of Special Agent Harold V. Kennedy, New York, 12-3-45.</i></p> <p><i>1 photographic copy of signed statement of Elizabeth Bentley dated 11/30/45 sent by letter to Legat Paris 12/3/55 per [unclear] - ac</i></p> <p><i>At New York, New York</i></p> <p><i>Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY was interviewed on November 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 1945 by Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly and the writer, and on November 30, 1945, she signed the following statement in the presence both Agents.</i></p> <p><i>See to Criminal Div Dept W.K. Harvey 12-23-46</i>  <i>Low</i></p> <p><i>See to A.I.S.A. on 5/9/52 by [unclear]</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E. E. [unclear]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <p><i>65-56402-220</i></p> <p><i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</i></p> <p><i>DECLASSIFIED BY [unclear]</i></p> <p><i>10/25/77 [unclear]</i></p>	
BUREAU COPIES OF THIS REPORT <p><i>Results investigation covered memo to file 1/3/46</i></p> <p><i>1</i></p> <p><i>2</i></p> <p><i>400</i></p> <p><i>100 SECRET</i></p> <p><i>100 SECRET</i></p>		<p><i>100 SECRET</i></p> <p><i>100 SECRET</i></p>	

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"New York, New York  
November 30, 1945

"I, ELIZABETH FERRILL BENTLEY, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that this statement may be used against me in court. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to give this statement.

"I was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. My immediate family are native born and some of my family trace their ancestry in this country to 1620. Before going to college I resided at various periods in New Milford, Ithaca, and Rochester, New York. I was graduated from Vassar College in 1930 with an A.B. degree. Subsequent to being graduated I taught at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia.

"In the Fall of 1932 I moved to New York City where I enrolled at Columbia University for my Master's Degree. In 1933 and 1934 I was in Italy on an exchange fellowship and while there studied at the University of Florence. I returned to the United States in July of 1934 and in the Fall of that year renewed my studies at Columbia University. It was in this year that I received my Master's Degree.

"During the Fall of 1934 while I was at Columbia I met one LEE FUHR, nee MEEKIRK, who was living in the same house that I was, and after I got to know her she took me to various affairs and eventually I determined she was engaged in the Communist movement. Shortly after meeting Miss FUHR she invited me to make a talk to the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Teachers College in New York City. I made a speech before this group and at this time outlined to them some experiences that I had experienced while I was studying in Italy. It was at this time that I met Professor JAMES MENDENHALL, whom I believe was a member of the League Against War and Fascism. I subsequently determined that both LEE FUHR and Professor JAMES MENDENHALL were members of the Communist Party and were active in the Communist movement in the United States at this time.

"In about January of 1935 I went to the City Office of the AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM which was located as I recall on 4th Avenue some place between 17th and 18th Street, where I assisted this group in research matters particularly concerning Italian matters.

"I recall that sometime in March, 1935 I became a regular member of the Communist Party and I was sponsored by Professor JAMES MENDENHALL and Miss LEE FUHR. I registered with the Communist Party under

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"of ELIZABETH SHERMAN and that was my known Party name during the time that I was a member of this organization. I was a member of Unit I, Harlem Section.

"Sometime around the end of March, 1935 I obtained through Miss CALLAN of the COLUMBIA PLACEMENT BUREAU, a position with the HOME RELIEF BUREAU as an investigator. This Bureau was located at 150th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I worked as an investigator for this organization until about the end of July, 1935. While I was doing research work for the City office of the AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM I met PAULINE ROGERS, who I later learned was the ex-wife of EDDIE ROYCE. Miss ROGERS was the Executive Secretary of the AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM and I later learned a member of the Communist Party.

"After I became a member of the Communist Party PAULINE ROGERS approached me and wanted to know if I was desirous of working in Italian anti-Fascist work. She indicated that my sojourn in studying in Italy would be very important in this work and I agreed to help her. At this time she introduced me to JULIET STUART POYNTZ GLAZER. After I met JULIET she indicated to me that she was interested in doing research work in Italian Fascist matters and asked me for assistance in this work in view of the fact that she did not know anything about the Italian language. I learned that JULIET had approached other individuals on the Columbia campus somewhat along the same line as her approach to me. In JULIET's conversations with me she was always rather vague as to what her real purpose was and I understand that this was the same condition that existed with other people she approached on the campus. I never actually determined what her real mission or purpose was. However, it is my opinion that she was attempting to recruit people for underground work in Italy.

"During the time I was associated with JULIET from March until June of 1935 she resided on West 74th Street, one house East of Riverside Drive. I recall that on one visit I made to JULIET's house I observed a gentleman in her apartment and after a short conversation I left. However, a short time thereafter I again met JULIET at which time she was again accompanied by this individual and all three of us had dinner together. I last saw JULIET in the latter part of June, 1935. Sometime about a year later I saw her on a street car after which I lost track of her. Sometime in 1937 the New York papers came out with a story concerning the disappearance of JULIET GLAZER and there was some indication that she had been kidnapped by NKVD agents. The newspapers carried the story that SCHACHNE EPSTEIN, a prominent European, had been involved in her disappearance. I do know, however, that she has never been heard of since. In this regard, I mentioned JULIET's disappearance to GOLOS who informed

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"me that she had been 'liquidated'.

"LOUIS SASS, which I do not think is his true name, was an organizer of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party in 1935. During the time that I knew JULIET GLAZER I explained some of her activities to SASS and he indicated to me that JULIET was probably a German Agent. In connection with LOUIS SASS' present whereabouts I recall that SASS was an associate of MERCANTONIO and in 1937 SASS moved to the State of Oregon. I do not recall his present whereabouts but I do recall that he either enlisted or was drafted into the Armed Forces during World War II.

"During 1935 while I was a member of the Communist Party, I also became acquainted with MARIAN HOUSE, who originally is from Vermont, and Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HINCKLEY, who I believe reside in Virginia at the present time. MARIAN HOUSE and Mr. and Mrs. HINCKLEY were members of the Communist Party in Unit I, Harlem Section. It is my recollection that JULIET GLAZER approached the HINCKLEY's and MARIAN HOUSE during the time that she was concerning herself with the Italian movement. I wish to state that Mrs. HOUSE and Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HINCKLEY have no connection as far as I know with JACOB GOLOS or any of the other individuals whom I suspect to have been involved in Russian espionage matters.

"Again referring to the disappearance of JULIET GLAZER, I recall that JACOB GOLOS informed me that she was dead and that she had been a German Agent. GOLOS told me that they have an unusual expression in his circles, that when they kill someone they refer to it as: 'that so and so is playing pinocchio'.

"In the Fall of 1935 I decided to return to Columbia to study Sociology and in order to do this it was necessary for me to make an application for a loan. I studied for two months before I was informed by the Columbia officials that my loan had not been approved. It was therefore necessary for me to discontinue my studies. At the time of my discontinuance I learned through the officials of Columbia that the Italian Department had vetoed my loan. I approached BIGONZIARI, who was the head of the Italian Department, and he indicated that he had nothing to do with disapproving my loan and indicated he would have approved this loan had he been approached. He indicated that some other professor had apparently disapproved this loan during his absence. As a result I wrote an article for the Columbia 'Spectator' which appeared in the October, 1935 issue. As a result of the appearance of this article in the 'Spectator' I was approached by CLIFFORD McAVOY, who suggested that I write an article for 'The Nation'. I did not accept his offer.

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"From November, 1935 until June, 1936 I studied several courses at Columbia and also had odd jobs of translating and other miscellaneous positions during this period. During this period I held several positions with the Communist Party such as Financial Secretary, Educational Director, Organizer, and other miscellaneous jobs. I was still at that time a member of the Harlem Section.

"In June of 1936 I received a call from Miss CALLAN at the Columbia Placement Bureau, who offered me a job at the LETORG CAMP. I obtained this job which was that of a counsellor. This camp was at Napanoch, New York, and the camp itself was a summer camp for the children of Soviet nationals ranging in years from about two to fifteen. The majority of the children at the camp spoke Russian and as far as I could see it was just a summer camp for children. However, I do recall that these children were given daily speeches which could or could not have been of a political nature. Again I state that all of these speeches were made in Russian, which I do not understand.

"In August of 1936 I returned to New York and most of this month was spent at the British Consulate office. I wish to state that in September, 1930 I was in an accident in London which resulted in a law suit in which I was a party in interest. My reason for spending this month at the British Consulate was in an effort to culminate this action.

"Sometime in the Spring of 1936 I was approached by BEATRICE CARLIN, who was at that time employed in the City office of the AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM. BEATRICE told me she was desirous of securing my services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future, in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. She approached me several times thereafter concerning this matter and eventually in November of 1936 I was introduced to JOSEPH ECKHART by BEATRICE CARLIN. It appears that ECKHART is the individual she had in mind. ECKHART is a Lithuanian, about 55 years of age, 5'11", broad shoulders, bald head, wears glasses, and is a very natty dresser. I wish to state that this individual has a striking resemblance to LOUIS BUCHALTER, alias LEPKE. During the time that I knew him he resided at the Hotel Marcy on 96th Street in New York. I recall that I only saw ECKHART on two occasions and my belief is that in December of 1936 he returned to Russia. However, he again appeared in New York in March or April of 1937 at which time he took up his residence first at the Barbizon Plaza and subsequently at the Windermere Hotel. The last time I saw ECKHART was in January of 1938 at which time he indicated he was again leaving the United States. He did not mention to me what country he was destined to.

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"During the time that I knew ECKHART he appeared to be a legitimate individual registered in hotels under his proper name and engaged in some purchasing mission. However, I learned from JACOB GOLOS that ECKHART was in fact an NKVD Agent and that one of his purposes for coming to this country was to purchase airplanes that were to be shipped to Spain via Mexico.

"During the year of 1937 I was employed at Macy's Department Store as well as their summer camp at Bloomingburg, New York. I also had other temporary jobs in publicity work. I was also employed at CONSUMERS UNION. During this period I also worked for DEWEY's Publicity Campaign.

"During the year of 1937 I was still a member of the Communist Party and was fairly active in promoting the Communist cause. I recall that at about the time ECKHART left the United States in January of 1938 he introduced me to one 'MARCEL'. I later learned however, from observing 'MARCEL's' driver's license that his name was MICHAEL ENDELMAN. This individual is a Polish Jew who was born in Germany and is described as about 40 years of age, 8'1", 180 lbs., prominent stomach, and Mexican in appearance. I recall that on one occasion he informed me that he had spent about ten years in Paris and spoke fluent French and German and had a knowledge of English, Russian, Polish, and Yiddish. During one of my conversations with him he implied that he was a member of an organization and that this organization was similar to the Catholic Church except that if you left the Catholic Church you only lost your soul. He also made reference in one of his conversations to the RUBIN ROBINSON affair which was publicized in the New York papers in around November or December of 1937. I gained the impression from ECKHART that ENDELMAN was in some way operating for ECKHART in this country. It was also my impression that ENDELMAN was in some way connected with the Russian Espionage System but was probably a 'small fry'.

"I wish to state that in November of 1944 I was requested by 'JACK' one of my contacts, whom I will deal with at length later on in this statement, to furnish a complete biography of my personal history and business and Communist and other associations. In this biography I did not refer to ECKHART and ENDELMAN by name but called them 'JOE' and 'MARCEL'. Apparently this biography was given by JACK to 'AL' who is my present contact and who will be discussed later on. In December of 1944 'AL' then questioned me concerning 'JOE' and 'MARCEL' whom I had mentioned and he requested their identities. I indicated to him their true names, that is ENDELMAN and ECKHART. 'AL' informed me that he knew those people and indicated that they were presently in the United States. He then told me 'If you ever run into them run like hell'. He did not elaborate further with regard to those individuals' present location or their present activities.

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"I now recall that MICHAEL ENDELMAN left the United States in about May of 1938. At the time he left he gave me the name of a cafe in Paris where I could write to him. However, the name of this cafe does not come back to my memory at the moment. In connection with ENDELMAN I recall that sometime after his departure I received some postcards from him signed 'M' from Hendaye, which is located on the Spanish border.

"In about June of 1938 the Columbia Placement Bureau asked me if I would like to work for an Italian library. I indicated my desire and they made an appointment for me. As a result I had an interview with UGO VENIERO D'ANNUNZIO. I was employed and I later determined that my place of employment was the Italian Library of Information at 595 Madison Avenue. I continued my employment with this organization until April of 1939. During my employment I did research work, secretarial work, and other jobs that had to be done in connection with this work. I ascertained through the official correspondence of this organization that they were as a matter of fact a part of the Propaganda Ministry of the Italian Government. I also recall that in about September of 1939 D'ANNUNZIO was quite irritated over the fact that he had to register with the State Department. This as I recall was in connection with the registration of agents of foreign principals and other registrations that organizations of this type had to contend with.

"I also determined while I was thus employed that D'ANNUNZIO was an aeronautical engineer. I also found out that he was the Vice President of the BELLANCA AIRCRAFT CORPORATION. While I was employed at the Library, I recall that Mr. BELLANCA would come into D'ANNUNZIO's office and on many of these occasions D'ANNUNZIO would criticize him and would give him orders. I would definitely state that from the observations I made between D'ANNUNZIO and BELLANCA that D'ANNUNZIO was deciding the policy and other matters in connection with the BELLANCA Corporation.

"I recall that during the time I was employed at the Italian Library of Information and up until January, 1939, D'ANNUNZIO resided upstairs over ZUCCA's Restaurant at 49th Street in New York City and I also know that he received cablegrams from abroad at ZUCCA's. D'ANNUNZIO was a personal friend of MAYOR FIORELLO H. L. GUARDIA and I know that occasionally they had dinner together. This friendship resulted from their flying experiences in World War I. D'ANNUNZIO was a Captain in the Italian Air Force at the same time L. GUARDIA was in the American Air Force Stationed on the Italian Border.

"During my employment with the Italian Library of Information I cannot state definitely that this organization was used for any military or political espionage as I never came across any documentary evidence

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"that would indicate that this was happening. I do recall however, that numerous Italians would come or call at the Italian Library of Information and indicate that they had messages from home or other mysterious announcements.

"At the time I commenced my employment with the Italian Library of Information I became detached from my previous Communist organization and after that I was not associated with any unit or part of the Communist organization. A short time after I was employed with the Italian Library of Information I realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the Library. Thereupon, I went to PAULINE ROGERS. She had by this time become a Communist organizer for a West Side Section in the Waterfront Section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. BROWN who at that time operated on the 9th floor of the Communist Party Headquarters. This individual to my knowledge at least a year ago was employed as an editor of 'L'Unita del Popolo'. I explained to Mr. BROWN at this time I had observed a quantity of anti-Communist literature which was printed in Italy but which was being disseminated by the Italian Library of Information. Mr. BROWN stated they were desirous of seeing this literature and determining its contents. As a result of this whenever I came across any anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that I found at the Italian Library of Information, I made it my business to get an original or a copy of this to Mr. BROWN.

"I continued to bring this material to Mr. BROWN through the Summer of 1938. BROWN did not appear to be particularly interested in any of this material other than that which affected the American Communists and I was of the opinion that some of this material would be advantageous to the Italian Underground. As a result of this I began to correspond with 'MARCEL' (MICHAEL ENDELMAN) in Paris and indicated where I was presently employed. I received some correspondence from 'MARCEL' the tenor of which indicated he did not understand what I had in mind. I wish to state I did not send any of this material to 'MARCEL'.

"I wish to state that at this time I was in contact with one NUNZIO who was then active in the Italian Labor Movement. NUNZIO, who also is a Communist, was introduced to me by BROWN. Some of the material I obtained at the Italian Library of Information I gave to NUNZIO in view of the fact that it pertained to the Italian Labor Movement more than it did to BROWN's activities. NUNZIO, however, turned out to be a very unreliable individual and very often failed to keep his appointments. After a series of neglected meetings by NUNZIO I complained to Brown and indicated that I was desirous of having contact with a more reliable individual and it was at this time that I referred to ECKHART and indicated that this was the type of person I probably should have been put in contact with. BROWN indicated that he knew ECKHART and said that he would attempt to do something for me.

"On or about October 15, 1938 by pre-arrangement, I met BROWN in a cafeteria on University place near 8th Street and he then introduced me to a man he called TIM or TIMMY who was at that time sitting in an automobile outside of the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was JACOB GOLOS). We all proceeded in GOLOS' automobile to a subway entrance where BROWN made his departure and GOLOS and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner. In an initial conversation I explained to GOLOS that I was employed by the Italian Library of Information, that I was a member of the Communist Party and other information about my background. During this conversation GOLOS interrogated me at length concerning my knowledge of ECKHART and ENDELMAN as well as JULIET, as well as my background with the Communist Party. GOLOS stated that ECKHART and ENDELMAN were traitors to the Communist Movement.

"I recall that after my original meeting with GOLOS I ceased to get any correspondence from ENDELMAN. As a matter of fact GOLOS instructed me that I was no longer to correspond with ENDELMAN. At the conclusion of my first meeting with GOLOS it was my impression that he was overly cautious and did not trust me. He did tell me however, that I should obtain whatever information I could pick up at the Italian Library. He gave me a telephone number where he could be reached and I gave him my telephone number. He told me that in the event I obtained material that I thought was of importance that I was to call him at this telephone number at which time he would arrange for a meeting place. He instructed me that when I telephoned him if a woman answered I was to request this person to have TIMMY call me at my telephone number at a specific time. He said if a man answered the telephone I was to hang up immediately. I subsequently learned that this telephone was in fact the telephone of JACOB GOLOS and he apparently gave me this information to keep his identity and whereabouts a secret from me.

"Sometime in the Fall of 1939, as I recall, GOLOS told me about an individual by the name of GELFAND or HELFAND, who I subsequently learned through GOLOS and 'JACK' was a Russian diplomat who fled Europe with \$50,000 in cash and came to the United States. GoLOS told me he went to Hoboken, New Jersey where the ship on which GELFAND was a passenger was to dock and that they followed GELFAND when he got off the boat to New York City, where they lost him on Canal Street. It appears that they got the license number of the car in which GELFAND was traveling but for some reason got the number mixed up and had some difficulty in identifying the owner of this car. However, it was later determined that the car in which GELFAND was traveling belonged to a dentist who had an office in East New York, Brooklyn. I recall that at one time GOLOS took me in an automobile to the vicinity of this dentist's office and conducted a surveillance of this establishment in the hope that this dentist would lead him to the whereabouts of GELFAND.

"I later learned from GOLOS that GELFAND was living on the South side of West 72nd Street in the second apartment house from Riverside Drive in New York City. Sometime later 'JACK' told me they had followed this individual for sometime but eventually lost track of him, and he is now believed to be residing some place in the state of Virginia.

"From the time I first met GOLOS until I completed my employment with the Italian Library of Information, I continued to give GOLOS miscellaneous material concerning Communist, anti-Communist, and other forms of literature that came into my possession while I was at the Italian Library of Information. I also wish to state that at no time during this period I just mentioned did GOLOS give me any specific instructions as to any specific type of information that I was to obtain for him.

"I do recall that sometime in November of 1938 GOLOS told me he knew a man named JAFFE who was an enemy of the Underground Movement and who was living at the Hotel Paris in New York City at that time. He said they wanted someone to get hold of him because he was susceptible to women. I said I did not want to have anything to do with him. Then GOLOS dropped the matter. It was not until 'JACK' came along and started asking questions that I know who he was. In about October or November, 1944 'JACK' asked me if GOLOS ever mentioned JAFFE. I told him GOLOS had. 'JACK' asked me if I had heard the complete story and when I told him I had not he said it was a very interesting story. He said JAFFE was an International Agent who had smuggled diamonds from some country and had also smuggled materials out of Russia. There was some conversation indicating JAFFE was in some manner mixed up with RICHARD H. WALDO. 'JACK' said JAFFE looked something like WALDO.

"During one of my first meetings with GOLOS he told me I should not attend any meetings or take any part in the Communist Party activities, but that he would bring me literature to keep up my political education. GOLOS told me that he had been active in the Communist Party Program in Detroit or Chicago prior to coming to New York, but indicated he was not officially connected with the Party in New York City.

"In March, 1939 I left my employment at the Italian Library of Information because they discovered I had published an anti-Fascist article in the "Columbia Spectator", the Columbia University paper. Subsequent to my leaving the Italian Library of Information I worked for several months at various odd jobs, one of which I recall was for a very short period with "Cuo" magazine. During this time I spent my evenings doing research work for JACOB GOLOS. This consisted, as I recall, principally in doing some on Mexican elections and a treatise on the life of HERBERT HOOVER. It was during this time that I was introduced by GOLOS to LEOPOLDO ARENAL and

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"wife HELENA. GOLOS told me that LEOPOLD was a high-ranking Mexican functionary and took me to dinner with LEOPOLD and his wife on several occasions. During one of these dinner engagements, I learned that LEOPOLD's brother, whose first name I cannot recall, married ROSE ARENAL and that ROSE was living some place in Brooklyn, New York with her two children, but that her husband was in Mexico. GOLOS informed me that LEOPOLD in Mexico would send communications to ROSE ARENAL in Brooklyn, and instructed me to obtain these letters from her and deliver them to him. I recall that from that time until about November of 1939 I would communicate with ROSE ARENAL about once a week and in the event she had any material from Mexico for GOLOS I would go to her residence, which I recall was on President or Carroll Street in Brooklyn and obtain this material. My recollection is that I got about ten of these letters from ROSE ARENAL. I recall that when I received these letters from ROSE ARENAL they were not opened but bore the return address of LEOPOLD which was an indication these letters were to be delivered to GOLOS. I wish to state that I never opened any of these letters and GOLOS never indicated to me what the contents of these letters were. At the time of the murder of TROTSKY's chauffeur, which was attributed to LEOPOLD and another Mexican artist, I ceased to receive any communications from ROSE ARENAL.

"It was at about this time, sometime in the Summer of 1939, that I was instructed by GOLOS that I would receive mail from Canada at my address at 18 Grove Street, New York City. GOLOS told me that if I received any letter from Canada it would be for him and I was to deliver it to him. I recall that I received mail from Canada at about this time, about once a week. These letters kept coming from Canada over a period of about six months. I subsequently learned that some of the letters that were sent from Canada that I delivered to GOLOS, came from either TIM BUCK or FRED ROSE. I am not certain which one.

"I recall that during this same period I received cablegrams from WINSTON BURDETT. GOLOS informed me that he had been in communication with BURDETT but he had told BURDETT to cable me whenever he changed his address. BURDETT at this time was traveling in Europe and I remember I received several cablegrams from him indicating his present location. I turned these cablegrams over to GOLOS as per instructions.

"In about the first part of September, 1939 GOLOS informed me that it would be beneficial if I could obtain a job as secretary to RICHARD H. WALDO, the president and owner of McClure's Syndicate. GOLOS explained to me that WALDO was suspected of being connected in some way with the Germans and that they were seeking information concerning his activities. As a result, I went to McClure's and did obtain a position as secretary to RICHARD WALDO. After I had informed GOLOS of my success

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"In getting this job, he instructed me that I was to watch WALDO as closely as possible to determine the people who were contacting WALDO as well as a list of the individuals he was corresponding with and in telephonic communication with, and as a matter of fact everything I could possibly learn about his daily habits and his contacts. I continued my employment as WALDO's secretary until about February, 1940 and during this time I obtained as much information as I could concerning the people WALDO met and the people with whom he was in communication. I turned all this material over to GOLOS. GOLOS did not seem pleased at the information I was getting and indicated that so far all the information I had obtained for him was of no value. He did, however, seem interested in the fact that I learned that WALDO and WENDELL WILLKIE communicated with each other. I recall that these communications merely concerned articles that WALDO or WILLKIE might exchange concerning the current political situation or dinner or luncheon engagements. While I was employed at McClure's Syndicate, GOLOS told me he was interested in one PERTINAX who was employed by Brown Bros., Harriman & Company, brokers in Wall Street, New York City. I was never able to determine the relationship between PERTINAX and WALDO.

"During the time I was working for WALDO, GOLOS wanted to know if I wanted some theatre tickets as GOLOS indicated he was in the publicity field at this time and was able to obtain them for me. I recall that one day he handed me two passes and I noticed what I thought was 'GOLD' written on one of the stubs. When I observed this I told him he must have given me the wrong tickets as these tickets had the name 'GOLD' on them. He became quite alarmed when I noticed this and grabbed the tickets out of my hand, gave me two other tickets, and left in a hurry. About a month later when I was talking to GOLOS, whom I wish to state I knew up to this time only as 'TIMMY', the subject of his prominence in the publicity field came up. When this subject came up, he indicated to me that I knew his name by this time. I told him that I did not and he recalled the ticket episode when the name 'GOLD' appeared. I then asked him if his name was GOLD and he told me his name was JACOB GOLOS. He then explained to me he was the GOLOS who was in charge of WORLD TOURISTS INC. I wish to state that at this time I had no indication of what sort of work WORLD TOURISTS was doing, nor did I have any reason to know he was connected with espionage or any other Russian activities, except his connection with the Communist Party.

"While I was still employed by WALDO, GOLOS told me he was being investigated and was suspected of being a Russian Agent. He told me at this time that I should no longer call him at WORLD TOURISTS, INC., and I should not come anywhere near the office because of this investigation. He informed me he wanted to be sure that I did not become involved in this investigation. I recall that subsequent to his telling me this, he had to make numerous trips to Washington in connection with a Grand Jury action

"that was the outgrowth of this investigation. At about this time I also recall that GOLOS started to go to the downtown headquarters of the Communist Party. He also indicated to me that although he was not a functionary of the movement at the present time because of his underground work, he had held a high office previously and it was through that means that he knew all of the present 'big shots' of the organization.

"In February, 1940 I discontinued my employment with McCURE's Syndicate and between that period and June, 1940 I had about four or five different employers. During all this period I continued my association with GOLOS during a great many of my leisure hours and did much research for him. This research consisted in obtaining biographical data on individuals who were coming up for election or other people in whom GOLOS might be interested. Those persons were usually individuals of some political prominence. I also recall that I made a study of the Finnish relief situation. GOLOS explained to me that all of the biographical data I had obtained on these various persons were to be used for Communist publications such as the 'New Masses', the 'Daily Worker' and other periodicals.

"In about May of 1940 GOLOS introduced me to one ABE BROTHMAN, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and who was employed at the Republic Steel Company in New York, N.Y., as I recall, as an engineer. After I met this individual he told me he wanted me to have some blueprints copied and give the copies to GOLOS. I recall that from early Summer of 1940 until sometime in the Fall of 1940 I met ABE approximately ten times. Sometimes GOLOS would meet ABE to obtain these blueprints but whenever GOLOS could not make these appointments I would do it. Most of these meetings took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company at 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. ABE would meet me and we would usually go to dinner and during the course of the meal or later in the evening he would turn over to me these blueprints. I do not know how many separate prints there were as they would come in an envelope. I remember that on a great number of occasions the prints that he gave me were copies that ABE had made. However, on several occasions it would be necessary for me to take the originals and have copies made, which I would give to GOLOS and I would return the originals to ABE at some future date. ABE never told me that it was imperative that I have these copied and the originals returned to him in the immediate future.

"Sometime during these happenings I learned from either ABE or GOLOS that these blueprints were of commercial kettles, which I understand to be some type of a commercial vat. However, I am not sure of this deduction. Whenever I had to have copies made I would take them to one of the numerous stores that do this work on Cortlandt Street, New York City. I cannot recall the names of any of these shops.

"Along toward the Fall of 1940 GOLOS told me he was becoming somewhat discouraged in his dealings with ABE and told me he was going to turn him over to someone else. I never did learn from GOLOS or anyone else to whom GOLOS directed ABE.

"I recall that GOLOS received a suspended sentence as a result of the investigation that had been conducted in connection with WORLD TOURISTS, INC. Sometime in the Fall of 1940 GOLOS started to explain to me his idea of having one American corporation that would be able to handle all tourists, shipping and other matters between the United States and Russia. He did state, however, that his connection with WORLD TOURISTS would probably prevent him from carrying out this plan.

"Along about the same time GOLOS told me he had talked the whole matter over with EARL BROWDER. I later learned that BROWDER had talked the matter over with LEM HARRIS. LEM HARRIS in turn introduced JOHN H. REYNOLDS to BROWDER. Then BROWDER talked the matter over with REYNOLDS. BROWDER then introduced REYNOLDS to GOLOS and they discussed the matter further. As a result of these negotiations the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, 212 5th Avenue, New York City, was formed. At the time of the forming of this company, \$15,000 was supplied, I believe at this time, by EARL BROWDER. \$5,000 was supplied by JOHN H. REYNOLDS. Basically the purpose of the forming of this company was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, however, WORLD TOURISTS acts as the receiving agent for this company and then U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION acts as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions. In connection with the forming of this company it was necessary for the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION to deposit with the State Bank of Moscow to the credit of the U.S.S.R. Travel Company Intourists \$10,000. The U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORP. was permitted to draw against these funds and at the present time there is a balance of \$2,800 in the State Bank of Moscow.

"Sometime around December of 1940 GOLOS was under investigation by the DIES COMMITTEE. I recall that it was sometime in this month that GOLOS came to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City, with a large package. He said he had a lot of material that he should not have around and since I was the only one he knew who had a fireplace he asked if it would be all right if he destroyed the material in my fireplace. He opened the package and started to burn the material in my fireplace. I observed a great amount of this material consisted of letters and pamphlets in Russian. I recall specifically that among this material were approximately 30 or 40 American passports. I recall that these were the regular type American passports and I had previously had three of them myself. GOLOS explained these passports were left with him by people who had gone to fight in Spain. I would be unable to state from what

"saw whether these passports were fictitious or genuine. However, they appeared to me to be genuine American passports. I also recall definitely that he burned a small folder that appeared to be either an identification card or credentials. His photograph was on one side of the flap with his signature and on the other side was something in Russian, and in the middle there appeared the letters OGPU in bold type. Although I did not have a thorough knowledge of the Russian language, I had studied this language for about one month and was able to distinguish the various letters of the alphabet, and I am quite sure that I recognized these letters to be OGPU. I asked him what this folder was and he informed me that these were his credentials which he used in Russia and his replies indicated that he was connected in some manner with the Soviet Secret Police. For sometime prior to this I had known GOLOS was in contact with the Russians because of his visits to the Consulate for passports and visas. However, upon seeing these credentials and upon hearing the remarks that he made in connection with them, I was definitely sure that he was in some way connected with Russian Intelligence.

"At this time GOLOS explained the setup of the Russian Intelligence organization to me, that is, the foreign branch of that organization. He said the foreign branch was composed of three branches that were abroad, the Military-Naval, the Political, and the General. He did not say to which branch he belonged.

"In about April, 1941, the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION started business with offices at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City. At this time REYNOLDS was the President and Treasurer, I was the Vice President and Secretary, and MAX SPECTOR was Assistant Treasurer. SPECTOR was formerly associated with the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION and, although I know he is a Communist, I have no information that would indicate he is involved in any other activities. At this time GOLOS was running WORLD TOURISTS, INC., and, as a matter of fact, greatly assisted REYNOLDS in the transaction of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION affairs.

"In March, 1941, GOLOS complained to me of being very ill and, after consulting with several doctors, it was determined he had a heart condition and hardening of the arteries.

"At about this time he informed me he was very interested in the articles that WALTER LIPPMAN was writing and the friends he had, and any information he might be in possession of. He also informed me he was acquainted with one MARY WATKINS PRICE who at that time was the secretary of WALTER LIPPMAN. He informed me MARY PRICE had agreed to furnish him all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material LIPPMAN was writing and other information concerning LIPPMAN's activities.

"He then informed me he would introduce me to MARY PRICE. At about that time we went to Schrafft's at 13th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, where he introduced me to MARY PRICE. At this time I was introduced to MARY PRICE as HELEN. GOLOS was known to MARY PRICE as JOHN. MARY PRICE was furnished my correct name and address. She was told that this name and address would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to HELEN if it bore MARY PRICE's return name and address. In the letters she would write, MARY PRICE would explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. She would stay with one of her sisters or brothers in New York City. It was then arranged that we would get together every two weeks and that we would alternate; one time I would go to Washington and the next time she would go to New York. She furnished me with her Washington address and telephone number and I recall that a short time thereafter I went to Washington, D. C. and met her in her home. I recall that she lived on Olive Avenue in Georgetown in Washington, at this time. On the occasion of this first visit she gave me a large envelope which I know contained copies of letters which were correspondence between LIPPEN and people he was communicating with. I gave this envelope to GOLOS.

"I recall that about two weeks after this first meeting, MARY PRICE informed me she would be in New York City on a certain day. She did come to New York City and I then telephoned her and made an appointment for her to see GOLOS. Subsequently, however, on the occasions of MARY PRICE's visits to New York I would accompany GOLOS when they met and she would turn over the material to him.

"This arrangement continued with hardly any interruption until December, 1942 when MARY PRICE became quite ill and came to New York City. In April, 1943 she returned to LIPPEN's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June, 1943 when she resigned her position with LIPPEN.

"In about April or May, 1941 GOLOS introduced me to ROBERT MILLER, who operated the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphero', and his wife. Subsequent to this introduction GOLOS instructed me to make an arrangement whereby I was to meet MILLER every two weeks for dinner at about the time the publication 'Hemisphero' came out. At these dinner engagements MILLER would furnish me copies of 'Hemisphero' which I would give to GOLOS. Briefly, MILLER is the son of a prominent New England physician who went to Moscow as a correspondent of one of the Baltimore, Maryland, newspapers. While there he met and married JENNY LEVY, an American girl who was working for the Moscow Daily News. Apparently while he was in Moscow he became indoctrinated with the Communist philosophy and subsequently returned to the United States and sometime later started the Latin-American News Service



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"Hemisphere". Apparently this business lost money over a period of time and as a result he attempted to obtain a job in the Government service. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and moved to Washington, D. C. and brought some of the files of the 'Hemisphere' to Washington. MILLER informed me his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all this material prior to bringing his files to Washington.

"About the time MILLER moved to Washington I was seeing MARY PRICE in that city and when I went to Washington I was instructed by GOLOS to also see BOB MILLER for any information he might be able to hand out. I did see MILLER on many trips to Washington and he furnished me with pamphlets and other information that he had obtained through his official connection with the CIA. I cannot recall definitely what these documents contained but it is my recollection that they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed by the Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. I am unable to recall whether any of these documents were stamped; 'Restricted' or 'Confidential' but I am rather doubtful whether they had any such stamp. MILLER told me that in his capacity at the CIA, he had occasion to see reports written by ONI, G-2, OSS and the FBI concerning Latin-American matters.

"During my initial contacts with MILLER in Washington he would hand me a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, G-2, OSS, and F.B.I. files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. However, as time went on MILLER became somewhat alarmed over handing me these typewritten notes and would merely verbally inform me of the material that he had observed in the above mentioned Government reports.

"MILLER's association with the CIA ceased sometime about November, 1943 and he informed me at that time that he was attempting to locate himself in the State Department. I last saw MILLER in about December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department. He was employed at that time as an editorial writer for a State Department news publication that was to be sent to all State Department officials in the various countries to apprise them of the current happenings throughout the world. This information was to be gathered from the cables being sent into the Seat of Government by the various State Department employees throughout the world. This matter I understand was to be of a strictly confidential nature and classified as top secret and not for public consumption. I wish to state, however, that from the time MILLER obtained his position with the State Department he has not given me any information whatsoever.

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"Sometime in the middle of April, 1941, the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION started operations at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"In June, 1941, JOHN REYNOLDS became an officer in WORLD TOURISTS INCORPORATED. This was occasioned by the illness of GOLOS, who found it impracticable to continue all his work with WORLD TOURISTS.

"The following is my recollection of events occurring immediately subsequent to Germany's invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941 as they relate to the activities of Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER, EARL BROWDER and GOLOS:

"Sometime in August, 1941, GOLOS informed me that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. He indicated, however, that due to his ill health, he would not be able to go to Washington to see these people and suggested that I make a trip to Washington and meet Mrs. HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER at her home and become friendly with her.

"As a result, I went to Washington and actually met Mrs. SILVERMASTER on the basis of arrangements for that meeting made by HILTON GREGORY SILVERMASTER and GOLOS while SILVERMASTER was in New York City conferring with GOLOS. It is to be noted at this point that SILVERMASTER subsequently told me that upon Germany's invasion of Russia, he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for that purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with EARL BROWDER and requested the latter to put him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia.

"On the occasion of my initial visit to SILVERMASTER's home in Washington, D. C., arrangements for which were explained hereinbefore, Mrs. SILVERMASTER treated me in a very careful, cagey manner, and to my mind indicated a definite distrust of me. She was the only person present at this time and our visit lasted approximately one and one-half hours. She did mention that she and her husband had known BROWDER for some time, but the conversation was almost wholly of a personal, social nature and included no remarks by her of their present or contemplated activities on behalf of Russia. Upon my leaving her home, no definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is my recollection that such meetings would be arranged between GREGORY SILVERMASTER and GOLOS.

"I returned to New York and discussed my visit with GOLOS and informed him that I had been treated in a rather suspicious manner and that Mrs. SILVERMASTER obviously had her doubts about my sincerity and the purpose of my visit. I later learned from GOLOS that SILVERMASTER approximately two weeks later, came to New York and told GOLOS his wife had remarked to him that she thought I might be connected with the F.B.I. After telling me this, GOLOS reprimanded me for creating such an impression of distrust.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the SILVERMASTER home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by GOLOS that I could expect to be given some material by the SILVERMASTERS to be brought by me to GOLOS in New York. At this time it is my recollection that SILVERMASTER was employed in the FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN."

"For background purposes, I wish to state that ULLMAN originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D. C., after which he made the acquaintance of the SILVERMASTER family; and, it is my recollection, the SILVERMASTERS recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the SILVERMASTER residence, ULLMAN was living in the SILVERMASTER residence."

"NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER is of Russian Jewish extraction and was born in the Ukraine, I believe, sometime around 1900. At an early age his family migrated to China where he stayed until about 20 years of age. SILVERMASTER then came to the United States and settled in California and attended one of the larger universities, I think, in or near San Francisco. He received a Ph.D. degree and subsequently taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic college somewhere in California."

"He subsequently was employed by the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor or the California State Labor Relations Board, the exact name of which I do not recall. It is further to be noted that during his early years in China he was educated in British schools and speaks English perfectly with a British accent and he also, though a very young boy, became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China, and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf."

"During the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934 when BROWDER was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was hidden by the SILVERMASTERS in their home. I am unable to state whether there had been previous acquaintance between the SILVERMASTERS and BROWDER or not, but after that time they were very close friends."

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"In 1935, SILVERMASTER and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C. where he took a position in the FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, arrangements for which, I understand, had been made by some person whom he had met during his labor work in California. It is my understanding that he remained with the FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, United States Department of Agriculture from 1935 until 1942, at which time he became associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, and after a few months returned to the Department of Agriculture, and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION of the United States Treasury Department, which last-named position was secured for him by HARRY WHITE, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is my impression that LUCHLIN CURRIE probably had something to do with his securing the BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE position he held.

"HELEN SILVERMASTER, wife of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, is approximately 42 or 43 years of age and was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution, she went to China where she married a White Russian by whom she had a son, ANATOLE. This son who uses his father's family name was, to the last of my knowledge, in the United States Navy, and I am unable to recall the family name. She came to the United States with her husband and established residence in California, and shortly thereafter she and her husband separated and she became acquainted with SILVERMASTER with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, but she was not particularly anxious in view of her first marital experience; but after she secured a divorce, which took three or four years, she finally married SILVERMASTER. To the best of my knowledge, she has never held any employment with the United States Government; although she has done considerable voluntary work, such as engaging in Red Cross activities.

"The above outlined information came to my knowledge from conversation had with me by the SILVERMASTERS and by various remarks made by them in my presence.

"In connection with the disposition of material I received from the SILVERMASTERS and turned over to GOLOS, I was informed by GOLOS that he turned this material over to a Russian contact. Previous to my association with the SILVERMASTER group, GOLOS had been meeting some Russian. He informed me that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and I recall that the name ended in 'IAN'. It is my recollection that the press carried the photograph in connection with a story that this individual had been apprehended on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company Official. GOLOS informed me that this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until he saw the newspaper photograph. This individual is not the person to whom GOLOS

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"turned over the SILVERMASTER material, but a contact to whom GOLOS had probably turned over other information prior to the appearance of the SILVERMASTER crowd in this picture.

"It appears that after this individual was arrested, GOLOS obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material. I later learned this individual was known as 'CHARLIE', that he was a dentist, and that he had had a gall bladder operation. I also wish to state that in one of my later meetings with 'JACK' I learned from 'JACK' that 'CHARLIE' was described as follows: about 55 years old; 5'5" tall, weighing 160 pounds; stockily built, having dark hair, dark eyes, and a swarthy complexion, and being of Russian Jewish nationality. After I had been given this description by 'JACK', I recalled that I accidentally saw GOLOS at one time with an individual who answered the description of the person described to me by 'JACK'. It is to be noted further that I learned from 'JACK' that 'CHARLIE' was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. I never was able to learn in what part of New York City he resided.

"It about the time the SILVERMASTER GROUP came into this picture, GOLOS informed me that because of his ill health, it would probably be wise for me to have a contact to turn the SILVERMASTER material over to in case something happened to him. He made arrangements for me to meet an individual in a drug store on 9th Avenue somewhere in the fifties, New York City. This contact whom I knew only as 'JOHN' had a photograph of me and when he met me he was to tell me that 'CHARLIE' sent him. In this manner I was to know that this was the contact that GOLOS had selected for me. I met this individual 'JOHN' about ten times. These meetings were either pre-arranged by myself or arranged by GOLOS. I recall this individual as being in his middle or late twenties, tall and slender with very blond hair, blue eyes and typically slavie appearance. He had an emaciated look. From remarks made by him, it was obvious to me that he had just arrived in the United States and he spoke very poor limited English.

"On the occasion of my second visit to the SILVERMASTER residence in Washington, D. C., I was given by someone there a small unsealed envelope which I would state contained probably ten or twelve sheets with typing thereon. I had not been instructed by GOLOS not to read any material that might be turned over to me, nor was I so instructed by the SILVERMASTERS, except that the latter group seemed somewhat reluctant to give me such material. Upon my arrival in New York City, I immediately handed to GOLOS this envelope. He did not inform me to whom he was going to give this envelope but simply thanked me for bringing it to him. Visits of a similar nature were made by me at approximate two-week intervals thereafter and on those occasions when the SILVERMASTER GROUP had material for me to bring back to GOLOS, I would take it and handle it in the manner described above. On those occasions I



"would take down to Washington for delivery to the SILVERMASTER various Communist and Russian literature secured by me from GOLOS.

"My traveling expenses on all trips at the behest of GOLOS to Washington were paid by him and I always executed a simple receipt upon being reimbursed. Also during this period, upon instructions from GOLOS, I collected Communist Party dues from persons both in the New York area and in Washington and remitted such collections to GOLOS, who told me he took them downtown to the Communist Party headquarters. He would later furnish me receipts from the Party evidencing payment by these persons of their Party dues.

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the SILVERMASTER home, the only individuals I know of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for GOLOS to be transmitted through me were ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by these two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER to GOLOS steadily increased. After GOLOS' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by ULLMAN and HELEN SILVERMASTER consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that GOLOS characterized the information as 'political'.

"In connection with the information that SILVERMASTER was gathering, I learned that when SILVERMASTER started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on SILVERMASTER's trips to New York City where he met GOLOS, GOLOS would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by GOLOS on the occasions of the many visits of SILVERMASTER to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either SILVERMASTER or ULLMAN or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing.

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"Sometime in 1942, however, GOLOS began to give me verbal instructions for the guidance of SILVERMASTER and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give me typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by 'CHARLIE' to be taken by me to SILVERMASTER. My knowledge of Russian was insufficient for me to gain an accurate idea of the type of information called for by the written instruction.

"By the fall of 1942 ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER began to bring to the SILVERMASTER residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. ULLMAN provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and SILVERMASTER began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. ULLMAN photographed the documents which he and SILVERMASTER brought to the SILVERMASTER residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by GOLOS, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time ULLMAN built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the SILVERMASTER residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.

"When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, GOLOS would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by ULLMAN. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

"In addition to the film which I would deliver to GOLOS, I also began to receive from SILVERMASTER carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

"With respect to the dictation which ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to GOLOS.

"With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during SILVERMASTER's employment in the BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and ULLMAN looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that SILVERMASTER was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

"I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 ULLMAN's induction seemed imminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of SILVERMASTER and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that SILVERMASTER was most anxious that ULLMAN be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through GEORGE SILVERMAN he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After ULLMAN was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the SILVERMASTER family.

"With respect to GEORGE SILVERMAN, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMAN, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and ULLMAN were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that SILVERMAN became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the SILVERMASTER home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the SILVERMASTER residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that SILVERMASTER would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally give the contents thereof to EARL BROWDER. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although SILVERMAN may have heard of GOLOS, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by GOLOS.

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"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by SILVERMASTER, his wife and ULLMAN, that HARRY WHITE, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the SILVERMASTER residence, which documents were delivered there by ULLMAN or SILVERMAN, both of whom were receiving material from WHITE. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by WHITE, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.)

"In connection with the activities of HARRY WHITE, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the SILVERMASTER home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were ULLMAN, WILLIAM TAYLOR and SONYA GOLD.)

"I have never met nor have I seen HARRY WHITE, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN. I recall also that WHITE was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

"During this same period I became aware of the fact that LAUCHLIN CURRIE was friendly with the SILVERMASTERS and was particularly friendly with GEORGE SILVERMAN. To the best of my recollection, CURRIE did not supply SILVERMAN or the SILVERMASTERS with any documents, but used to inform SILVERMAN orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished SILVERMAN, I recall one occasion when CURRIE informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that CURRIE was a social guest on occasion at the SILVERMASTER home, although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after GOLOS' death there was a discussion between SILVERMASTER and 'BILL' as to the advisability of introducing CURRIE and HARRY WHITE directly to the Russian contact. SILVERMASTER mentioned this matter to me, and indicated he was not in favor of it and as far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

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"I recall further that during this same period mention was made of SOL ADLER, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the SILVERMASTER home official letters written by ADLER from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington. Presumably these letters found their way to the SILVERMASTERS through HARRY WHITE. I recall SILVERMASTER characterized ADLER as an opportunist, but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that ADLER was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by SILVERMASTER and turned over to me.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was WILLIAM TAYLOR, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY WHITE. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the SILVERMASTERS. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying SILVERMASTER with written and oral information secured by him in that department. In addition, he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to SILVERMAN but possibly to SILVERMASTER. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that IRVING KAPLAN, who was connected with the WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to GEORGE SILVERMAN. Through SILVERMASTER I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from IRVING KAPLAN through SILVERMAN. KAPLAN was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met KAPLAN and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the PERLO Group. The last I heard he was connected with the FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.

"Referring again to WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and GEORGE SILVERMAN, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time ULLMAN ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to GOLOS. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that ULLMAN did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with ULLMAN and Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER, and I found out from these conversations that the



material that ULLMAN and SILVERMAN were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General MARSHALL, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the SILVERMASTER home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters ULLMAN would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period GEORGE SILVERMAN was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by ULLMAN. This situation remained from the time of ULLMAN's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the SILVERMASTER groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never know exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force ULLMAN was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major KADES, who worked with General HILLRING. I also know that Major KADES and ULLMAN were friendly and that KADES told ULLMAN a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major KADES had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of ULLMAN or the SILVERMASTER crowd, and if any information was attributed to KADES, it was innocently done on the part of KADES.

"I recall that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943 the SILVERMASTERS believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to HARRY WHITE, in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, HELEN SILVERMASTER went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of SONYA GOLD. Eventually SONYA GOLD through arrangements with HARRY WHITE, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, SONYA GOLD obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to HELEN SILVERMASTER. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which SONYA GOLD obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese

"and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DE GAULLE, which found its way into WHITE's office. I understand SONYA GOLD is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, BILL GOLD, the husband of SONYA GOLD, came into the picture. BILL obtained a position in the FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION and according to the conversations I had with the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMAN, I determined that BILL had been supplying this groups with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FE. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the SILVERMASTER home, either GREGORY SILVERMASTER or ULLMAN made the remark that BILL had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know BILL GOLD is still employed with the FE.

"In further connection with the SILVERMASTER family, I know that HELEN's son by her first marriage, AMITOLE, went to some southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasion would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the SILVERMASTER Home. AMITOLE, however, was drafted into the Navy sometime in 1944 or thereabouts, and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

"Until approximately January or February 1942, the individuals described above were the only persons whom I was contacting on instructions from GOLOS or on my own initiative.

"In January 1942, to the best of my recollection, I was taken by GOLOS to the home of ALBERT KAHN, on East 9th Street between Fifth Avenue and University Place, New York City. I recall having heard his name previously, but had never met him before nor did I know a great deal about him. I learned that he was a dues paying Communist Party member at the time I met him and in fact on a couple of occasions I collected his party dues from him although he was working with a Jewish bureau of the Party in New York.

"After the above-described meeting, he began to supply GOLOS personally and also through me with copies of 'The Hour', a news publication for newspapers, an edition made available to GOLOS and miscellaneous information taken by him from the files of the Anti-Defamation League, and also information concerning the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement. It was my impression that this latter data interested GOLOS the most, but I do not believe KAHN was regarded by GOLOS as a particular valuable adjunct of his

"group. The association of myself and KAHN terminated the following spring, the spring of 1943, at which time KAHN began to devote himself almost exclusively to writing books and my last contact with him was approximately that time. I recall nothing further of apparent significance concerning KAHN at this time.

"I am unable to state of my own knowledge if KAHN knew the eventual disposition made by GOLOS of the material turned over to him by KAHN, but it would appear obvious that he must have suspected very strongly why GOLOS was interested in such data. I do recall that KAHN acted very mysteriously on the occasions I met him, but of course have no knowledge of what transpired at the meetings between KAHN and GOLOS when I was not present.

"It was also about this time either late 1941 or early 1942 that GOLOS informed me he was in possession of some very important information which he showed to me. This material concerned the Ukrainian Nationalists and I subsequently learned from GOLOS that he was securing this material from TKACH, whose first name I do not know, but who at the time was one of the editors of the Ukrainian Daily News. I subsequently learned from GOLOS that the information TKACH was supplying to GOLOS was actually obtained by TKACH from one STEPANKOWSKI. I subsequently learned that some of the information obtained by STEPANKOWSKI was attributed to AJYR PELYPENKO, a Russian Orthodox priest of the Ukrainian National Church, who I knew at that time was residing at the Bristol Hotel, New York City. I subsequently learned from GOLOS that STEPANKOWSKI was put in touch with one of GOLOS' contacts as an investigator, but because of the limited pay he received for his endeavors he ceased his activities with this contact and eventually wound up as an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League. I wish to state that I have never been formally introduced either to TKACH or STEPANKOWSKI and am not aware of their present activities.

"Another individual of whom I became aware during the summer months of 1942 was one SPIVAK, whose first name I believe is JOHN. Although I never met or saw this person I know that he was a writer by profession and also did considerable investigating both in connection with his writings and on specific request of GOLOS, who paid him his traveling expenses, plus some compensation. I recall he traveled considerably on instructions from GOLOS and would make investigations in particular areas at GOLOS' request. At the same time articles by him were appearing in the New Masses, although he was not a Communist Party member. With reference to these trips SPIVAK made on instructions from GOLOS, I recall SPIVAK went to Mexico and California to conduct some investigation concerning the Japanese, and also that he made a trip to Texas in connection with securing information concerning former Congressman MARTIN DIES. I believe his association with GOLOS continued until the latter's death in November 1943, and the only further information I recall concerning SPIVAK

"relates to an occasion after GOLOS' death when 'BILL', GOLOS' first successor, asked me if I knew SPIVAK and would be able to return some material of his which BILL was holding for SPIVAK. I recall telling BILL that I had never met SPIVAK and did not care to undertake the return of such material to him.

"Also, about this time in about the first part of 1942, I recall that an individual whom I remember as LEON, whose name I believe to be LEON ERLICH, came into the picture. GOLOS informed me this individual was a writer for technical magazines specializing in airplanes. I also learned from GOLOS that he commissioned ERLICH to write a series of articles setting forth statistical information regarding airplanes and paid him \$25 as I recall for each of these articles turned over to GOLOS. I do not recall that this individual was a Communist or a dues-paying Communist Party member. I remember he contacted GOLOS over a period of only about two months. It is my recollection that at the time he was contacting GOLOS he was residing some place on Central Park West, New York City, but I have no knowledge of his present address or occupation.

"I now recall that some time in July or August, 1942 I was requested by GOLOS to go to Washington, D. C. and make contact with J. JULIUS JOSEPH, who at that time was employed by the SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD in Washington. From my conversations with GOLOS, I recall that some time previously this individual had come to New York City and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters downtown, and apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed GOLOS of this person's identity. GOLOS told me I should memorize a particular number, which number was taken from a dollar bill or some other denomination of currency; go to Washington, and meet JOSEPH and obtain from him whatever information he had. I was to furnish the number from this bill to JOSEPH to establish my identity.

"GOLOS gave me the residence address of JOSEPH in Washington, which I recall was at that time in a new section of the Northwest section of Washington. When I arrived there, he had apparently been expecting me for approximately two months and had a fairly large amount of information awaiting me. I recall this information concerned material that would be of value to individuals concerned with labor relations and other matters in the labor field. I recall that GOLOS was not particularly enthused over the type of information that JOSEPH was supplying. It is my opinion that the information he was supplying would probably be of great value to the Communist Party in their labor movement but probably would not be of much value to anyone else.

"About Christmas time of 1942 JOSEPH was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained in New York City

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"For approximately six months. During his stay in New York City, I had occasional meetings with JOSEPH in Manhattan at places mutually agreed upon and he continued to supply the same type of information from the Social Security Board. It is my recollection that he moved back to Washington some time in the spring of 1943 where he continued his employment with the Social Security Board. I continued to contact him at intervals after he had returned to Washington.

"I recall that JOSEPH was drafted into the Army in 1943 and GOLOS suggested at that time that he attempt to be assigned to the OSS. About a week after his induction he was assigned to OSS and I recall that at the beginning of his service in OSS although he was in the Japanese Division, he was working in the Library of Congress and was not given free access to all OSS files inasmuch as a security and loyalty investigation of some kind concerning him was under way at that time. He was able, however, even at this time to furnish some information concerning general activities of OSS, particularly as they related to the Russian Division of the OSS, and I recall GOLOS attached much significance to such data.

"After approximately a year had elapsed I recall JOSEPH was summoned to a conference of OSS officials and I believe this meeting also was attended by FBI and Army Counter-Intelligence personnel. He told me he was informed at this conference that the previous distrust or suspicion of him had been a mistake and that it was a case of having confused him with some other individual by the same family name, and from that time on he apparently enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates.

"After this event occurred, he was able to supply me with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of OSS. It is my recollection that he made available to me written reports which I believe were carbon copies of the actual reports but I am unable to state positively if there were any labels on such reports indicating they were confidential, restricted, or secret; nor do I recall the contents specifically of such reports except that some of them dealt with the administrative organization of those two divisions of OSS.

"My association with JOSEPH continued until December, 1944 and up until that time he continued to supply me with this same type of information.

"With reference to any knowledge or suspicion on the part of JOSEPH as to the true identity of GOLOS and the disposition he was making of materials given him by me and received by me from JOSEPH I have no positive information that he was in fact aware of GOLOS' identity or of what use GOLOS made of such material. I recall that JOSEPH's wife had left him sometime in 1943 -

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"I believe shortly after they removed to Washington, and she had gone to the West Coast where she encountered some newspaper people who knew GOLOS' true identity. I recall she was on the West Coast at the time of GOLOS' death and the discussion between her and these newspaper people was precipitated by the news of GOLOS' death. At a later time she told me she knew who GOLOS was. However, I do not know if she ever informed JOSEPH, with whom she had effected a reconciliation.

"My last information concerning JOSEPH is that in December, 1944, he was a first lieutenant still assigned to OSS and residing at that time at 2921 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C. In addition, I recall that he and his wife, BELLA, were both dues-paying Communist Party members and in fact on occasions I collected their Party dues from them.

"As previously mentioned, JOSEPH continued to supply me with information subsequent to GOLOS' death and I related such information on to the various successors of GOLOS about whom more explanatory details will be included hereinafter.

"In addition, I recall that while JOSEPH was stationed in the Library of Congress with OSS, he apparently occupied a desk next to PAUL BARAN, who was in the Russian Section of OSS and thereby was able to secure some information concerning that division's work. I am very sure, however, that BARAN was totally unaware of JOSEPH's activities with regard to the work of BARAN's division.

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was MAURICE HALPERIN. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by GOLOS and from what I later learned, it appears that HALPERIN, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, WILLARD PARK, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to BRUCE MINTON of the 'New Masses' that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, HALPERIN had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. HALPERIN was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and PARK was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"MINTON apparently communicated to GOLOS the desire of HALPERIN and PARK to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by GOLOS.

"My first meeting with HALPERIN was in Washington, D. C. at PARK's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told HALPERIN and PARK that BRUCE MINTON had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from HALPERIN, and it is to be noted that PARK was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

"I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later GOLOS made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met HALPERIN and PARK at the home of MARY PRICE, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

"Although I was in the PRICE home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by GOLOS to take MARY PRICE into the bedroom and occupy her attention while GOLOS and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting HALPERIN and PARK began to supply GOLOS with various information and made it available to him by giving it to MARY PRICE, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time MARY PRICE became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by HALPERIN and PARK, it is my recollection that PARK was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. HALPERIN, however, delivered to MARY PRICE and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. HALPERIN's contributions were gratefully received by GOLOS, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

PARK's activities on behalf of GOLOS ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see HALPERIN until December, 1944 and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above.

"HALPERIN like the other persons whom I had been contacting in Washington, D. C. for GOLOS made occasional trips to New York City where GOLOS and myself would take him to dinner or a show. On these occasions in New York City HALPERIN and GOLOS used to discuss some of the work HALPERIN was doing for him but at no time did I notice any indication on HALPERIN's part indicating knowledge by him of the true identity of GOLOS. It is to be explained that at the time HALPERIN's services were enlisted, he like the others, with the exception of the SILVERMASTER group, was told that such information that they supplied was being transmitted to EARL BROWDER and I have no knowledge if he knew or suspected any contrary or further disposition of such material.

"As mentioned above, my last meeting with HALPERIN occurred in 1944, at which time he was still employed by the OSS. The only other information I presently recall concerning HALPERIN is that some time early in 1945 'JACK', the Russian contact at that time, told me that HALPERIN had been accused by General WILLIAM DONOVAN of being a Soviet agent and that after this accusation had been leveled at him, according to JACK, HALPERIN had failed to appear two or three times to meet his contact.

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major DUNCAN LEE. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by MARY PRICE at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by DUNCAN LEE, a friend of her sister, MILDRED.

"I recalled that at that time LEE, who was a law graduate of either Yale or Harvard, was associated with General DONOVAN's law firm in New York. By way of background, LEE was born in China, the son of an American missionary, and is a descendant of General ROBERT E. LEE, and I also recall that he attended either Oxford or Cambridge University in England where he became acquainted with his wife, ISHBEL, who was a Scottish girl. I recalled that while in New York practicing law, LEE had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East such as the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met MILDRED PRICE.

"In 1942 MARY PRICE mentioned to GOLOS that LEE was going to Washington, D. C., with General DONOVAN in O.S.S., and she asked GOLOS if he were interested in LEE. GOLOS replied that of course he was and delegated MARY to handle him. MARY did proceed to take care of LEE who was given an army commission directly upon entering O.S.S., but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and GOLOS decided

"it would be better if I were to meet LEE and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by MARY PRICE, I met LEE in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General DONOVAN, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General DONOVAN's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time LEE, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving MARY PRICE was being delivered to EARL BROWDER but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by LEE, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence.

"After my initial meeting with LEE, he began to supply me with OSS information of a varied nature. Those data were always given by him orally, and he would never furnish anything in writing nor would he allow me to make notes of the information he gave me. I recalled that his information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by OSS, its activities in various European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities, the location of OSS personnel in foreign countries, and the nature of their activities. GOLOS attached great significance to such information inasmuch as it appeared to concern most directly activities of the United States Government as they concerned Russia. For instance, I recall his mentioning OSS agents being parachuted into Hungary and Yugoslavia and peace manueverings going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of OSS representatives in Sweden and Switzerland. The quantity of information furnished by LEE was never particularly great, but it was all of a nature to interest the Russians greatly and his production was on a quality basis, rather than quantity.

"I continued to see LEE at intervals in Washington, D. C., meeting him for awhile at his Washington residence but thereafter meeting him on the streets there as he indicated he no longer desired to have me appear at his office. For occasional periods of time LEE would be absent from Washington on trips outside the country but when he was in Washington I would see him in the manner described above. My association with him continued until approximately December 1944 at which time he had just been assigned to the Japanese Division of OSS and held the rank of major.

"For the most part LEE seemed to be supplying information which in his judgment would be of value, and it was on infrequent occasions that I, at the request of GOLOS, requested him to obtain information on specific matters. To the best of my knowledge GOLOS met LEE only a couple of times both in Washington, and I do not believe that LEE was aware of the true identity of GOLOS although it may well be that he may have subsequently been apprised thereof by MARY PRICE as she resumed his association with him at a later date.

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"The name by which LEE was known to the Russians was 'PAT'. His wife, ISHBEL, had also been a Communist Party member in New York City, and I recall that at the time she was considering seeking United States citizenship she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her past activities might reveal her Party affiliation and would reflect upon her husband. On most of the occasions I visited him at his home and on the street it would be arranged that I would meet him alone and the only other person present was his wife,

"LEE impressed me as a rather weak individual who was impressed with being a descendent of General LEE, and most of the times I saw him he was nervous and emotionally upset. He was extremely apprehensive about the possibility of being under FBI surveillance as he explained to me he was in a really vulnerable position as the FBI and the OSS at that time, according to him, were both seeking to have control of all United States intelligence activities and that in furtherance of their claim, the FBI would very much like to place OSS personnel in an embarrassing position. He mentioned many times that he did not like the work he was engaged in, that is, the collection of information for me, and he appeared to me to be troubled with a severe conflict of ideas. I subsequently learned from 'JACK', who was one of my Russian contacts, that DUNCAN LEE had indicated to the person who took him over after I ceased my activities that he did not desire to continue his contacts with the Russian espionage setup any further. I also learned at this time that DUNCAN LEE at that time went to China, and I am unable to state whether he continued his contacts with the Russians after this time.

"About this time, sometime in 1942, I recall that one VLADIMIR KAZAKEVICH, a former professor at Cornell University, was a somewhat frequent visitor to GOLOS' office. This individual, who was not to my knowledge a member of the Communist Party but who had Communist leanings, was at that time barely making a living teaching the Russian language and giving lectures and writing excerpts for Communist publications. VLADIMIR was not to my knowledge connected with any government agency nor did he have any source for obtaining information and as far as I know was merely a friend of long standing of GOLOS. I do recall, however, that at some previous time he had some information concerning Trotskyites which he furnished GOLOS.

"Another individual who I recall was in contact with GOLOS about this time in 1942 was one A. LANDY who was a functionary of the Communist Party who operated from the ninth floor of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. It is my recollection that this individual probably was identified with determining the identities of all Trotskyites in the United States and in Mexico and possibly South America. It is my recollection that GOLOS relied upon LANDY for all the information he needed in connection with determining the identities, locations and activities of Trotskyites.

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"Another individual about whom I heard, probably in the latter part of 1942, was PETER RHODES." I recall GOLOS mentioned to me that he knew an individual by this name who, so far as I ever learned, was a newspaperman and writer by profession, although I am unable to state definitely that he was connected with any one publication. I do remember some of his material appeared in 'PM', but it is my impression he was a free-lance writer. With respect to his background, I learned that he had been born in the Phillipine Islands, and there seemed to be some question about his nationality and citizenship inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. There was also information to the effect that his mother, who in fact was a British intelligence agent, had killed the father during World War I, and thereafter reared PETER herself. I am unable to state what type of information, if any, was being supplied to GOLOS by RHODES, but it is my impression that GOLOS definitely was interested in RHODES like he was in other persons in the newspaper and writing field, and I recall that after protracted difficulties in 1943, RHODES finally was able to get to England in some capacity with the United States Government, the exact nature of which I never knew. It was my further understanding that he thereafter proceeded to Egypt where he engaged in some sort of broadcasting work for this Government - either broadcasting pro-allied propaganda or possibly monitoring enemy broadcasts. I later learned that he had subsequently gone to Italy.

"Although I never met RHODES personally, I did meet his wife, who is a Belgian he met in Belgium, and as late as the early months of 1945 she was still residing at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City. I recall that after I had heard of RHODES from GOLOS, Mrs. RHODES occasionally would communicate with GOLOS through my home telephone, but I have no knowledge of the nature of such contacts. I have no knowledge or suspicion that she personally was engaged in any activities for GOLOS, and her occasional contacts with him were probably in connection with her husband's whereabouts outside the United States. She and her husband were Communists to the best of my belief. I learned some time after GOLOS' death that Mrs. RHODES became aware of the true identity of GOLOS. My basis for that statement is that sometime after his death I was conversing with her, and although she did not state it directly, she gave me the definite impression that she knew who he really was.

"Sometime in early 1945 JACK requested me to get in touch with Mrs. RHODES and determine the present whereabouts of her husband. I recall telephoning her, identifying myself, and indicating to her I was desirous of talking with her, but she curtly informed me she was too busy to see me, and it was obvious she did not want to meet me. I accordingly reported that situation to JACK, who asked me to press her for a meeting, but I declined. Sometime in the summer of 1945 AL likewise requested me to arrange a meeting with Mrs. RHODES for the purpose of having her husband meet some new Russian contact. I declined again for the reason that she had made it apparent to me previously that she did not care to have any further association with me.

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"It is my impression that the Russians, in the persons of AL, attach some considerable importance to PETER RHODES, because even on meetings subsequent to that just described, he continued to request me to attempt to arrange a meeting. I never was able to get a very specific idea of why RHODES apparently was regarded as valuable. RHODES is a rather well-known writer in New York, and I have no knowledge of any organizations or groups with which he was identified.

"Approximately six months before the death of GOLOS in November, 1943, he requested me to begin seeing LOUIS BUDENZ, formerly editor of the 'Daily Worker'. I, of course, had known of BUDENZ prior to that time, but I had never met him, although I knew he and GOLOS were rather well acquainted. GOLOS took me to BUDENZ, indicated to the latter that he and I were associated, and it was informally arranged that BUDENZ would supply information to me in the manner he formerly had to GOLOS directly. Occasionally thereafter BUDENZ would telephone GOLOS, indicating he had some information for him, and I would then see BUDENZ. After GOLOS' death, BUDENZ occasionally telephoned me directly, but I would see him. With respect to the type of information being supplied by BUDENZ, to my recollection it was all furnished orally by him, and I remember that BUDENZ was securing a good deal of information from LOUIS ADAMIC, the author.

"I don't know if ADAMIC was actually in Government service at this time, but he obviously was well informed of OSS activities in Yugoslavia, and I recall a good deal of the information supplied by BUDENZ which originated with ADAMIC concerning internal troubles in Yugoslavia, as well as OSS activities in that country. In addition, BUDENZ was able to learn from ADAMIC about the activities of various Yugoslavian groups in the United States, and passed on such information to me. I recall also that BUDENZ occasionally was able to supply specific information about certain United States Government officials or employees who might be sent to Europe, particularly Yugoslavia and Turkey. The contributions made by BUDENZ were not regarded by GOLOS as particularly significant, and it is my impression that GOLOS felt BUDENZ could be much more useful and productive than he actually was. It is my recollection that my last meeting with BUDENZ occurred sometime in 1944, as I had been told by JACK, my Russian contact at that time, to drop BUDENZ. I have never met or had any contact with LOUIS ADAMIC, who so far as I know was not a Communist, although I do recall that he had some contact with A. LANDY, described hereinbefore.

"With respect to HELEN TENNEY, my first information concerning her came from GOLOS, who informed me sometime, as I recall, in 1942 that he was being supplied by her with certain material to which she had access in the course of her duties with a short wave unit of OSS in New York City. I am not exactly sure of the nature of this outfit except I know if it were actually an OSS division it at least was sponsored by OSS and had to do with procurement of persons to be employed outside the United States by OSS. I recall that this concern was interested in persons of almost every nationality and HELEN TENNEY's work apparently consisted for the most part of compiling

"biographical data concerning persons whom OSS was considering employing. Such data was turned over to GOLOS by HELEN TENNEY and I recall having seen some of this type of material. I recall further that one MARYA BLOW was in charge of this unit in New York City.

"By way of background with respect to HELEN TENNEY, I learned that she was the daughter of wealthy parents who had separated while she was rather young, that she had been reared by her mother and married when she was very young, subsequently was divorced, and as far back as the early thirties had become associated in some fashion in this country with Communistic individuals, particularly some Spanish Communists.

"Sometime later in 1942 it is my recollection that the short wave unit of OSS described above was disbanded and thereafter I believe HELEN TENNEY was employed by 'Cue Magazine' in New York. GOLOS then got the idea that she perhaps could secure a position with OSS in Washington and I recall that she did proceed to Washington. Probably in the late summer of 1943, as I recall, she took over from MARY PRICE that apartment the latter had been occupying, the address of which I believe is 2038 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She did in fact secure a position with OSS in Washington and it was hoped by GOLOS that she could be assigned to the Latin American Division, inasmuch as MAURICE HALPERIN was already established in that division and could of course facilitate her work for GOLOS. She was not, however, assigned to this division but rather to a 'hush hush' Spanish Division where she saw reports being submitted to OSS in Washington from its agents in Spain.

"At first HELEN TENNEY simply made it her business to read as much of this material as she could and either memorize it or make notations thereof in order that she could type up rather comprehensive reports of it at her home. Later, however, she was able to supply written material in the form of OSS reports and memoranda which I recall having seen and further recall that such written material included notations as to the dissemination to be made of it as well as the various OSS officials whose attention was to be directed to it. It is my further recollection that some of this material was labeled 'Secret' and some of it 'Confidential'.

"Upon GOLOS' death in November, 1943, I proceeded to Washington and met HELEN TENNEY for the first time, although I had considerable information concerning her activities. I explained the reason for my visit was the fact that GOLOS had died and that I was taking over his duties and accordingly would receive from HELEN TENNEY such information in the manner she had been supplying GOLOS in the past. This of course was agreeable to her and I thereafter continued to see HELEN TENNEY on my periodic visits to Washington and she did continue to supply me with information coming to her attention in connection with her OSS duties.

"I recall that probably in early 1944 as a result of a conflict between CARLTON HAYES, United States Ambassador to Spain, and OSS, the functions of the latter agency in Spain were considerably curtailed and thereafter HELEN TENNEY was not able to supply me with the quality and quantity of information previously furnished by her. I recall also at this time that HELEN TENNEY's duties began to include some work in connection with an OSS broadcast monitoring station somewhere on Long Island; that she had access to OSS digests prepared in connection with her monitoring activities and made them available to me. She was able to supply a considerable quantity of written data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world, and I recall that these data were prepared by ditto machine and as previously mentioned indicated the persons in OSS who were to see these copies, as well as other governmental agencies to whom these reports were directed.

"During the time I was contacting HELEN TENNEY in Washington she was residing alone at the address mentioned above. I recall having seen her occasionally in New York City when she would make visits to her mother, who I believe is Mrs. MABEL A. TENNEY, 150 East 52 Street, New York City. I do not believe she was acquainted with nor aware of the activities of any of the individuals identified in the SILVERMASTER group, nor did she know Major DUNCAN LEE, or, as far as I know, any members of the PERLO group.

"My last meeting with HELEN TENNEY occurred in December, 1944, when I saw her in Washington and told her that I would no longer be functioning in the manner I had and gave her some specious reason why I was ceasing my activities. I told her that someone else would replace me and I subsequently learned, I believe from JACK, that she had in fact been contacted subsequent to my breaking off relations with her.

"With respect to HELEN TENNEY's knowledge of the actual ramifications of the work she was doing for GOLOS, myself and the others, it is my opinion that she did not know the true identity of GOLOS; however, I am of the opinion that she may well have known or at least strongly suspected that data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians, because she had had considerable experience back in the 1930's working with the Spanish Communists and at that time I know had mailed various material to Russia at their behest.

"With respect to compensation, I recall that on probably my last meeting with her in Washington in December, 1944, I mentioned to her that I could let her have \$50.00, inasmuch as she had remarked on previous meetings that she was financially pressed and unable to afford a maid. She readily accepted the \$50.00, which I told her she could regard as a loan or in any other way she saw fit, and thereafter I mentioned to JACK that I had advanced her \$50.00. He inquired if she were hard pressed financially and I told him she had mentioned that she was not particularly prosperous. He said arrangements should be made to pay her regularly \$50.00 per month.

"During the time that both GOLOS and myself were dealing with HELEN TENNEY I recall that she was known to the Russians merely as 'HELEN.'

"In connection with HELEN TENNEY, as stated above, she was introduced to GOLOS by GRACE GRANICH who was, I believe, in the editorial department of INTERCONTINENT NEWS, which is located somewhere in New York City. I am unable to state whether GRANICH furnished any information to GOLOS but do know, however, that it was through GRANICH that GOLOS met and knew HELEN TENNEY.

"Another individual who I know was collecting information for GOLOS was RUTH RIVKIN. By way of background, RUTH RIVKIN comes from a wealthy Jewish family in New York City and was employed with one of the Jewish relief organizations in New York City. She was a dues paying Communist member and was associated with the BOOK AND MAGAZINE GUILD in connection with her Communistic operations. She was a friend of HELEN TENNEY and I recall that both HELEN and RUTH attended the same prep school somewhere in New York City.

"When RUTH first went to Washington she obtained a job with O.F.F.R.A., which was the predecessor of the UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. The OFFRA was disbanded at the time the UNRRA was organized and she continued on with the UNRRA. RIVKIN was turning over the information she obtained to HELEN TENNEY at the time HELEN TENNEY arrived in Washington, D. C., and when I would go to Washington I would pick this material up in the regular course of my collection. I recall that I met RUTH RIVKIN on one or two occasions when I visited Washington, D. C. The material that the RIVKIN woman was producing was not of much importance and consisted chiefly in determining what the policy of the UNRRA was at that time and giving brief digests of what happened at the various conventions of UNRRA that she attended during the course of her official duties. I do recall that a great deal of information was regarding the question of moving the displaced persons in Europe at that time. In December of 1944 when I ceased my operations I indicated either at this time or shortly previous to HELEN that it would probably be a good idea to stop obtaining information from RUTH. At the time I ceased my activities in December of 1944 I do not believe that she was actively engaged in furnishing information to anyone.

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"Sometime toward the latter part of 1942 or in early 1943 I learned that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE was contacting GOLOS and turning over to him certain information. I learned through GOLOS that BELFRAGE was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and operated out of a "cover office" some place in the Rockefeller Center. I also recall that BELFRAGE was introduced to GOLOS by either EARL BROWDER or V. J. JEROME. During the course of my connection with GOLOS, I found out that BELFRAGE had supplied GOLOS with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard, which was more or less of a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions that should be taken to allude or identify whether or not a person was being followed. I also recall that in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England, who apparently made the following information available as a patriotic gesture. This contribution concerned the technique of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and gaining admittance to most any type of building or office equipment. This document was a carbon copy and was apparently extracted by BELFRAGE from some British file. BELFRAGE also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia, and other information that apparently emanated from his connection with, probably, high ranking British officials in the United States.

"After GOLOS died, I, of course, not having ever met BELFRAGE, had no occasion to contact him further. However, when my Russian contact, BILL, appeared in the picture, he asked me to contact BELFRAGE and to obtain from him the information that he had previously been supplying to GOLOS. I told him that I did not know BELFRAGE and, therefore, would not be able to get hold of him. BILL then told me to go to EARL BROWDER and find out through BROWDER where BELFRAGE was located and attempt to make contact with him. As a result of this I actually did go to see BROWDER and BROWDER informed me, 'He is out of the racket now; let him stay out of it.' I subsequently informed BILL that I was unable to reach BELFRAGE.

"Then BILL ceased to contact me and my next Russian contact, JACK, began seeing me, he too requested me to attempt to pick up BELFRAGE again, and he also suggested that I might be able to accomplish this by seeing BROWDER and finding out where BELFRAGE was located and what he was then doing.

"I wish to state that I did not again go to BROWDER concerning BELFRAGE, but do recall that JACK kept insisting that I make some attempt to locate BELFRAGE and to obtain whatever information he was then able to give. I do not recall that my next Russian contact, AL, made any overtures in attempting to have me locate BELFRAGE, but I do recall that in the Spring

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"of 1945 I met JEROME on the street and he inquired if I was still interested in seeing BELFRAGE. I was noncommittal in my reply and JEROME volunteered that I probably should be interested in BELFRAGE inasmuch as he was back with British Intelligence at that time. As far as I was able to determine from GOLOS, BELFRAGE was not a member of the Communist Party. I also recall that BELFRAGE was known to the Russians as BENJAMIN.

"In connection with V. J. JEROME, I wish to state that JEROME was a friend of long standing of GOLOS. JEROME, I know, is identified with the Communist Party movement in the United States and is a leading Communist figure in New York Communist circles, and I believe is on the National Committee. With the exception of his introducing BELFRAGE to GOLOS, I know of no other activities that JEROME was engaged in as it concerns this matter. However, I do wish to state that GOLOS and JEROME saw each other frequently.

"Another individual who I recall was supplying information at this time, which was from the Summer and Fall of 1943 until August 1944 or September 1944, was MICHAEL GREENBURG (or BERG). My first information concerning this individual came from either GOLOS or MILDRED PRICE, who indicated to me that GREENBURG was associated in some capacity in Washington with LAUCHLIN CURRIE. It is my recollection that GREENBURG, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with CURRIE when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President, and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. GREENBURG, who was educated in England and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard, and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable although he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as CURRIE himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met GREENBURG, nor, so far as I know, did GOLOS, but his information was passed by him to MARY PRICE, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when MILDRED PRICE suggested to GOLOS that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by MILDRED so that GREENBURG would relay information to MARY. GREENBURG's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September, 1944, at which time MARY, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe MARY PRICE at one time mentioned to me that GREENBURG was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall MARY PRICE's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him.

"In connection with my association with MILDRED PRICE, who incidentally, is now Mrs. HEROLD COY, I recall first meeting her in about June 1943. I, of course, knew MARY PRICE prior to this time and, as I have stated above, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister MILDRED, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when MARY went to Mexico, that she introduced me to MILDRED. As a result I had contacts with MILDRED PRICE in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning MARY, who was in Mexico at the time. Also at this time MILDRED was employed by CHINA AID COUNCIL of New York City, and GOLOS told me that she probably would be in position to turn over information that might prove to be of some value, and he requested me to solicit her assistance in this matter. I talked to MILDRED PRICE about obtaining information and, on GOLOS' instructions, told her that EARL BROWDER was the person who was desiring this information. As a matter of fact I did show the information that MILDRED gave me to BROWDER, but it eventually went to GOLOS and, of course, I do not know what happened to it after he received it. The information that MILDRED PRICE obtained was not of great importance and could be classed as political information which she obtained through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States as well as information that she obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active both in China and the United States in connection with the CHINA AID COUNCIL. I last received information from MILDRED PRICE in November 1944 and although I have seen her several times since that time I have not received any information nor have I been actively associated with her.

"Approximately a year prior to GOLOS' death I recall his receiving telephone calls occasionally from one N. POLI, whom I subsequently learned to be associated with ARTKINO PICTURES, the Russian film distributing organization. I saw this person on probably two occasions, both of them being showings by ARTKINO of Russian films, but do not recall ever having formally met him, and the times I saw him were strictly routine exhibitions by ARTKINO. GOLOS accompanied me and N. POLI presumably accepted me because I was in his company. I never was able to ascertain the real reason why GOLOS was interested in N. POLI, who is an Italian, nor do I know that N. POLI was supplying GOLOS with any information. I do know, of course, from my experience in dealing with various Russians, that there must have been a good reason for the association between GOLOS and N. POLI. Roughly six months before GOLOS' death, he told me he was turning N. POLI over to some other Russian contact. I recall nothing further at this time of apparent significance concerning N. POLI. I do recall that one time a wedding anniversary party was given for Mr. and Mrs. EARL BROWDER and GOLOS arranged with N. POLI for the showing of two or three Russian films.

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"During the time I was associated with GOLOS I very often saw BERNEY SCHUSTER and his wife come into the office, where they talked with GOLOS. I knew at this time that SCHUSTER was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party District and also recalled that his Party name was CHESTER. All during my association with GOLOS I merely knew SCHUSTER as a social acquaintance of GOLOS. However, late in the Spring of 1944, I met SCHUSTER on the street and he had a long conversation with me. He asked me how GREGG SILVERMASTER was and, when I appeared not to know him, he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with SILVERMASTER and other persons who were doing the same type of work as SILVERMASTER. As a matter of fact he told me that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. He indicated that some of these people needed psychiatric treatment as a result of the activities they had engaged in since leaving the Communist Party. He volunteered that although he did not like to do it, he would cooperate in giving me people in the Communist Party who he thought were of sufficiently strong character to stand the type of work that they would have to engage in. I wish to state that I have not seen SCHUSTER since this last mentioned meeting and have no further information as to any activities that he might be engaged in at the present time.

"Another individual who was supplying GOLOS with information was JOSEPH GREGG. GREGG is of Lithuanian Jewish parentage, was born in the United States, left home at an early age, and traveled considerably throughout the country doing odd jobs until the early thirties when he became a Communist Party member. I remember that he attended City College of New York for a couple of years and later, at the outbreak of the war in Spain, went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists throughout the duration of the war. He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with BOB MILLER who at that time was operating 'The Hemisphere', a news service publication. Information concerning both BOB MILLER and 'The Hemisphere' have been related herein above. 'The Hemisphere' went out of existence the latter part of 1941 as I recall, and BOB MILLER went to Washington, where he obtained a position with the CIA. Subsequently, about a year later, GREGG was able to get a job with the CIA as an assistant to MILLER.

"While he was still employed in Washington he came to New York, where GOLOS made his acquaintance and at this time introduced me to him when we were having dinner at Child's Restaurant. Apparently GOLOS had previously arranged for GREGG to obtain whatever information he could in his official capacity with the CIA and turn it over to me as he later instructed me to contact GREGG when I made my periodic trips to Washington.

"I first went to see GREGG in Washington sometime the early part of 1942 and continued to contact him until December 1944. During the time that I was contacting GREGG he turned over to me information that he had obtained from perusal of ONI, G2, and FBI reports. The material that he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America; for instance, there would be information that a certain Russian book store might be engaged in Russian espionage. The G2 and FBI reports were along the same general lines.

"As I have previously stated, BOB MILLER was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but GREGG was not aware that MILLER was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIA. As I have previously stated, MILLER went from the CIA to the State Department, however, GREGG continued his employment with CIA and continued to furnish me with this type of information until I ceased seeing him in December 1944.

"In connection with GREGG's activities, I recall GOLOS, shortly before he died, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians, which he turned over to GREGG with instructions that he was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession while he was employed by CIA. It is my recollection that GOLOS gave this camera to GREGG at a time when GREGG was in New York City. GREGG had been informed that the information he was supplying was in fact going to EARL BROWDER and I recall that on one occasion when GREGG was in New York I actually introduced him to BROWDER and they had a long conversation concerning Latin American matters generally. However, in the Spring of 1945, JACK, who was my Russian contact at that time, told me that GREGG, who incidentally, was known to the Russians as GREEN, was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate destination of the information he was providing. Apparently GREGG had become somewhat alarmed in passing on this information and felt that, if this information was going directly to the Russians, he, as an American, was doing something he should not be doing. However, his Russian contact was able to convince GREGG that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing GREGG to continue with his activities. JACK subsequently told me that they were considering using GREGG as a courier or liaison man in Washington, D.C. on behalf of the Russians. I wish to state that GREGG was known to me as a dues paying member and on the occasions of my visits to Washington, I obtained his Communist Party dues from him as I had from the others and gave this money to GOLOS. Of course, after GOLOS' death, I turned the dues over to BROWDER.

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"I recall that JOE NORTH, who is on the Board of Editors of the New Masses, was a fairly good friend of GOLOS, and on occasions GOLOS would take NORTH out for a few drinks. I also know that GOLOS gave NORTH about four bottles of scotch or some other type whiskey each Christmas. The cost of this Christmas present was placed, I know, on the Russian expense account. I never met Mr. NORTH and know nothing about him other than as related above with the exception that he was the individual who introduced WILLIAM REMINGTON to GOLOS. This introduction took place sometime in 1942, exact time of which I cannot now recall, I do remember, however, that on one occasion I had dinner with GOLOS, REMINGTON and his wife, who he referred to as 'Bing'. After my formal introduction to him in this manner, GOLOS informed me that on my visits to Washington I was to contact REMINGTON and obtain from him any information that he had at that time.

"As a matter of background, I found out that REMINGTON was born in New Jersey, went to one of the larger colleges, Princeton probably, and at any rate emerged as an economist. In as far as his employment is concerned, I recall that prior to 1942 he was employed with a consumers cooperative organization in New York City, and at the time I know him, he was employed by the War Production Board, handling consumers problems. He subsequently was transferred to the Aircraft Division of the War Production Board and for a short time held a job as a civilian employee in the Air Corps, in the Pentagon. However, because of some trouble ensuing in the Air Corps, he quit and returned to the War Production Board. This was approximately, I believe, in the Fall of 1943, and was at this time assigned to the Priorities Division of the War Production Board.

"Sometime in the Spring of 1944 REMINGTON was drafted and went into the Navy. After becoming attached to that branch of the service, he was sent to a school for the purpose of learning the Russian language. If he successfully completed his course of study at this particular school he would have been given a commission as Ensign. I lost track of REMINGTON at the time he was drafted into the Navy. However, I subsequently learned through BERNARD REDMONT that REMINGTON was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department.

"In connection with the type of information that REMINGTON supplied to me, which of course I turned over to GOLOS, was information

"such as: charts setting out airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry that would, in the course of regular business, come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. He would also give me scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. It is my recollection that REMINGTON copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. I also recall that he would verbally tell me about information that would come into his possession from his conversation with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in the normal course of his official duties. I recall particularly that he told me about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. REMINGTON apparently observed the report which set forth the chemical compounds and the processes through which these compounds were put in order to produce the synthetic rubber. However, he did not give me a verbatim report on this and the information was quite vague and probably of no value even to a chemist.

"I wish to state that REMINGTON was a dues paying Communist member and that on my visits to him in Washington I would attempt to obtain his regular dues. When I went to Washington, I would usually meet REMINGTON at a restaurant located, as I recall, at Constitution near Fifth Avenue, and would also meet him at the Melon Art Museum and in other places in that vicinity. I never, however, contacted him at his home or at his office.

"It was also through WILLIAM REMINGTON that I was introduced to BERNARD REDMONT.

"In connection with BERNARD REDMONT, this individual was born, as I recall, in Brooklyn, New York, and is about 26 or 27 years of age. He attended the Columbia University School of Journalism, and won a Pulitzer prize and travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies, as a result of winning this prize. When he returned to the United States, he was a reporter for a short time on a small town newspaper located, as I recall, somewhere in Herkimer County, New York. He eventually went to Washington, D. C. where he obtained a position with the CIA in the Press Division, where he worked with JAMISON, who I recall was the head of the Press Division of the CIA. In the



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Spring of 1943, WILLIAM REMINGTON, whom I described above, told me that REDMONT was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

"When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told GOLOS of the possibilities of REDMONT, and he instructed me to have REMINGTON solicit REDMONT's assistance. Apparently REMINGTON was successful in inducing REDMONT to offer his services, as I recall about this time GOLOS told me that REDMONT was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. I accompanied GOLOS to the library, and we subsequently met REDMONT, and GOLOS told him that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, REDMONT's, possession, and indicated that this information was to be turned over to EARL BROWDER. As a result of this meeting with GOLOS, I added REDMONT's name to the list of people that I visited when I went to Washington, D. C., and I continued to see him from sometime in the late Spring of 1943 until the latter part of this year, at which time REDMONT was drafted and went into the Marines as a combat correspondent.

"In connection with the information that REDMONT supplied to me which I later turned over to GOLOS, it concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America, that would normally pass through the Press Division of CIAA. GOLOS indicated to me on several occasions that this information was not of much real value.

"After REDMONT was attached to the Marine Corps, I of course had no contact with him, and did not next see him until sometime in the Summer of 1944, at which time I learned that he had been invalided out of the service because of shrapnel wounds that he had received while overseas. In about November or December, 1944, he again took up a position with the CIAA in the Press Division. REDMONT had my telephone number and I recall that when he was discharged from the Marines and in New York City he called me and informed me that he was going to return to his old job at CIAA, and that in the event that I travelled to Washington I should ring him up and we would probably have dinner together.

"Then I ceased my activity in December, 1944, it is my opinion that all the people that I had been contacting were turned over

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"to other Russian contacts, and I would assume that REDMONT's name was turned over to one of these contacts. In this regard, I recall that in the Spring of 1945, on an occasion of one of my meetings with my then Russian contact JACK, he informed me that they had no present need for REDMONT and apparently had not decided to contact him further.

"Another individual whom I met in this work was HAZEN SIZE, who I later found out was a Canadian Communist and who comes from a wealthy family in Canada who are alleged to own the Canadian telephone system. I also recall that FRED ROSE, who has previously been mentioned, sent one of his contacts, a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot, to see GOLOS and explain to him that HAZEN SIZE was presently associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C., and was probably an individual whom GOLOS wanted to contact. Subsequently this flier introduced SIZE to GOLOS and myself in New York City. I do not recall what conversation GOLOS had with SIZE, but as a result of this meeting GOLOS told me to contact SIZE when I made my periodic visits to Washington, D. C.

"I first contacted SIZE in Washington in the late spring of 1943 and continued seeing him until about the spring of 1944. SIZE furnished me with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassy and could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and other matters were concerned.

"In the spring of 1944 BILL, my Russian contact at that time, told me to drop SIZE, which I did. However, in the fall of 1944 AL, who was a subsequent Russian contact of mine, inquired of the whereabouts of HAZEN SIZE and when I told him that BILL had told me to drop him, he indicated that this was all a mistake. I wish to state that SIZE towards the end of my contact with him was suffering from nervous indigestion and was I believe consulting a psychiatrist. I do not know SIZE's present whereabouts, but in all probability he has returned to Canada by this time.

"Approximately one or two months prior to the death of GOLOS in November, 1943, he remarked to me that he had very recently made contact with another group in Washington and he seemed to regard this acquisition as valuable. At this time he did not identify the members of this newly acquired group nor the type of information he expected from them. It is

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"my recollection that he indicated to me that he had been placed in contact with this new group by EARL BROWDER; further, that GOLOS had made his initial contact with that group in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, and it is my belief GOLOS mentioned that this apartment had been arranged for by BROWDER. I learned nothing further about the identity or activities of this group until early in 1944 when BROWDER mentioned to me that GOLOS had been contacting the group in Washington and had been unable to keep an appointment with them as the date for such meeting came on the Sunday after GOLOS' death on Thanksgiving Day, 1943. He told me he was anxious for me to meet this group and that he might make necessary arrangements for such meeting. Approximately two months after this conversation between BROWDER and myself early in 1944 he informed me that he had been able to make appropriate arrangements and directed that in order to meet this group I should go to the apartment of Mr. JOHN ABT, on Central Park West near 90th Street, as I recall, in New York City. I was not instructed by BROWDER specifically as to how I should introduce myself or what exactly I should tell the persons I was to meet at the meeting.

"On the date specified I went to the apartment of JOHN ABT, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as VICTOR PERLO, CHARLIE KRAMER, HENRY MAGDOFF and EDWARD FITZGERALD. They seemed to know, at least generally, that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which those people, excepting ABT, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including ABT, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for EARL BROWDER.

"I recall that PERLO who at that time had a position in the War Production Board, declared he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally; that KRAMER, who I believe at that time was associated with Senator KILGORE's Committee in Washington, said he would be able to pass along Capitol Hill gossip; that MAGDOFF, who had just returned from a period of approximately six months' hospitalization, expected to return to the War Production Board but was uncertain as to what specifically he would be able to furnish; and that EDWARD FITZGERALD, at that time also in the War Production Board, indicated he would be able to furnish me with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention in the War Production Board.

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"I remember further that these persons then discussed at some length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from other members of the group, inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now describing, PERLO and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington. With respect to the information expected from the other members, I recall that mention was made of DONALD WHEELER and of the fact that because of his position on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Section of OSS, he would be able to make contributions of value. Further, that ALLAN ROSENBERG, who was at that time abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, also could be expected to furnish some information on his return to the United States.

"I recall no further mention on this occasion of any work to be done by other members of the group and there were remarks by some of those present indicating that there were other members but that it was not definite at that time who among them might be able to supply information as it appeared from the conversation that some members of the group had drifted away from the group. I subsequently learned that in addition to the six persons described above, there were three other persons identified with this group, namely SOL LESHINSKY, HAROLD GLASSER and one GEORGE, whose last name I cannot recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich'. I remember further that on the occasion of this meeting PERLO asked if the information to be furnished by himself and the others to me were going to 'Uncle Joe' and I recall that ABT was very amused by this query.

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER mention a red-headed man named KRAMER and it is my belief SILVERMASTER had known KRAMER in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of PERLO by SILVERMASTER, who used to complain that the activities of PERLO in Washington were upsetting GEORGE SILVERMAN.

"Regarding DONALD WHEELER, I recall that Major DUNCAN LEE mentioned to me one time that he had a friend named DONALD WHEELER in OSS; that WHEELER had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that WHEELER was a really 'progressive person'.

"It is my present recollection that on the occasion of my meeting these people in the ABT apartment I had never heard of any of the other members of the group. It was arranged at this meeting that a

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"representative of this group would collect such information as the various members were able to secure and would deliver it to me at the apartment of MARY PRICE who was residing at that time at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was agreed that when a member of the group desired to meet me in New York, I would be notified by MARY PRICE, to whom the group would write and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made in case a meeting had been fixed for a particular date, MARY PRICE would be apprised thereof by letter and would accordingly inform me. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the travelling representative but rather, anyone of them who happened to be making a business trip to New York or had sufficient free time to travel, would bring the data up. So far as I presently recall nothing was said at that time about the travel expenses being defrayed by myself."

"With reference to JOHN ABT, I had never met this individual prior to the meeting in his apartment described above, but I do recall mention by SILVERMASTER that there was a person named ABT wandering around Washington seeking information of one kind or another, the exact nature of which I never learned. Further, I do not know if he had been in previous contact with GOLOS or not, but he obviously was friendly with EARL BROWDER, inasmuch as the latter, as explained above, had arranged with ABT for my meeting with the PERLO group. I have some recollection that at this first meeting at the ABT apartment someone asked ABT how the CIO was progressing or made some general inquiry of that nature. I subsequently learned that ABT was counsel for the CIO."

"It is my recollection that I had a subsequent meeting at the apartment of JOHN ABT, and probably another meeting subsequent to this, but I am not definitely sure about the total number of meetings I had in the apartment of JOHN ABT with members of the PERLO group. I do recall that on about the second meeting I had at ABT's apartment, PERLO and FITZGERALD were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the PERLO group and I noticed that from their conversation, the PERLO group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering somewhat from internal strife, as well as lack of leadership. They appeared to be floundering in their attempts to work as a unit to secure desirable information."

"With respect to this second meeting, the date of which as I recall had been mutually agreed upon at the conclusion of their first meeting, I remember that PERLO had with him some information which he turn-

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"ed over to me. I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, PERLO had on the initial meeting, produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by WHEELER. But the most significant aspect of this, to my mind, was that some of the typewritten material in PERLO's possession at that time, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material I had seen some months previously in GOLOS' possession. I knew these particular writings had been given to GOLOS by BROWDER and were typed on a machine with an unusual type, and when I saw PERLO exhibit material on the first meeting I immediately concluded that it obviously had been prepared on the same machine upon which the material I previously saw in GOLOS' possession had been prepared; also some of the handwriting was unusual, and again the handwritten notations on PERLO's material appeared identical with the material previously seen by me.

"Subsequent to the meetings at the apartment of JOHN ABT, some members of the PERLO group would come to New York and I would meet them at the apartment of MARY PRICE. These meetings were pre-arranged, as outlined above. I would state that between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, when I disassociated myself from these activities, that I met a member or members of the PERLO group in New York City approximately once every two or three weeks, always at MARY PRICE's apartment. There were, however, occasions when these individuals were away on vacation and I might not see them for some extended period.

"With reference to the individuals of the PERLO group who I met at MARY PRICE's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that VICTOR PERLO represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; FITZGERALD about four or five times; KRAMER about three times; and ROSENBERG and WHEELER once each.

Generally, PERLO's material concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that came into his possession while he was with the WPB. KRAMER's information concerned Capitol Hill gossip; M.GDOFF, merger information that he was able to obtain through the WPB; FITZGERALD, general information concerning production figures that he was able to obtain through his employment with the WPB; DONALD WHEELER, information that he obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Division of the OSS, which included 'ditto' copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the OSS as they concerned political developments throughout the world, As I recall, these 'ditto' reports were sometimes marked 'secret' and sometimes marked 'confidential'.

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"They did not, however, have any marginal notations as to what divisions of the OSS these documents were to be routed, nor did they, as far as I can recall, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which these reports were to be directed. WHEELER also furnished typewritten and handwritten excerpts that he obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States.

"ROSENBERG furnished information that he obtained as a result of observing recommendations, plans, and proposals made by various Governmental officials concerning the handling of Germany. He was employed in the FEA at that time and this material came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Information of this sort furnished by ROSENBERG was rather voluminous, and I recall receiving from him substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters outlined above; for example, specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to problems expected to be met in postwar Germany.

"LESHINSKY was employed with UNRRA, but, although he was a member of this group, he never furnished any material. The individual mentioned above as GEORGE, whose last name I do not recall, was employed during this period in what I believe was the Yugoslavian Section of UNRRA, and accordingly he had access to considerable data concerning that country. The information supplied by GEORGE was, as I recall, principally concerned with UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. I believe he would make notations of material he believed of value and thereafter report it to PERLO, who would type the data. I recall that sometime in the fall of 1944, GEORGE proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt for UNRRA and I remember mentioning his trip to my Russian contact, either BILL or JACK, who indicated that he would make arrangements for GEORGE to be contacted either in Egypt or Yugoslavia. I have no further knowledge of this individual and have no idea of whether such contact was in fact made.

"another individual of whom I became aware during my association with the PERLO group was HAROLD GLASSER, who for a time in 1944 was outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States, so far as I know, probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter in the Treasury Department in Washington. He may have been an assistant to HARRY WHITE, and at least was rather closely associated with him. He was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied

"information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department. As far as I know, GLASSER is still employed with the Treasury Department.

"By way of background, I recall from conversations I have had with members of the PERLO group some information concerning their past history. VICTOR PERLO is of Russian-Jewish parentage and was born in the United States. He is college trained and, I believe, went to the University of Pennsylvania, and is a reputed brilliant statistician. He was divorced from his first wife, who sometime later was committed to an insane asylum, and I recall that a great deal of trouble ensued as a result of this. PERLO told me that he had received letters from his first wife threatening to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing his, as well as the activities of PERLO's associates. I am unable to state from my own knowledge whether any such letters were written by this woman. I recall that PERLO subsequently remarried and is a long-time resident of Washington, D.C., but lives, I believe, at the present time someplace in Maryland. When I first knew PERLO, as related above, he was employed with WPB and continued in this employment at the time I ceased my activities in December, 1944. However, I understand that he is presently employed by the FEA.

"I know very little relative to the background of CHARLIE KRAMER, with the exception that he is probably native born and was for some time a resident of California and a friend of the SILVERMASTERS when they resided in that State. He came to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and possibly was employed in Government service, although I am not positive of this. When I came in contact with him through the PERLO group in the spring of 1944, he had just associated himself with Senator KILGORE's Committee. He is a known Communist Party member and was active in union affairs in the District, and was also associated with the Political Action Committee for a short time. I have no knowledge of his present location or activities.

"As far as HENRY MAGDOFF is concerned, I have no knowledge of his background, but to recall that he, like KRAMER, came to Washington in the early 1930's and is a Communist Party member. It is my understanding that MAGDOFF is presently employed in the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C.

"I know nothing of the background of EDWARD FITZGERALD. He is, however, a native born American, was employed in some Governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and subsequently, in the early 1930's came to Washington and at some later date became associated with the WPB and later on with the FEA. He is a Communist Party member.

" DONALD WHEELER is native born, is a graduate of Yale University, and subsequently studied at Cambridge or Oxford and specialized in economics. It is my opinion that he did not have much employment before coming to Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the Board of Editors of the Research and Analysis Division of OSS. As mentioned previously, he was a classmate of Major DUNCAN LEE. He is also a Communist Party member. I have no knowledge of the present whereabouts or activities of DONALD WHEELER.

" ALLAN ROSENBERG, I understand, comes from a wealthy American Jewish family. He studied at Harvard where he received an L.L.B. degree and came to Washington in the early 1930's, where he was employed in some Governmental agency. During my association with him in the activities herein mentioned, he was employed with FEA. He is a Communist Party member; however, I do not know of his present whereabouts or activities.

"I have no further information in connection with the past history or activities of SOL LESHINSKY, who I have mentioned above as being a member of the PERLO group.

"In connection with my description of the individuals connected with the PERLO group, I indicated one individual as GEORGE, whose last name ended in 'ich'. I now recall that this individual actually is GEORGE PERLZICH. This individual was born in Yugoslavia and is a naturalized American citizen. I have no further information concerning his background and, as far as I know, he is still in Egypt or Yugoslavia, as set forth above. He is a Communist Party member.

" HAROLD GLASSER is native born, a college graduate, and as I recall, came to Washington sometime in the early 1930's, where he associated himself with the United States Treasury Department. As far as I know he is still employed by the Treasury Department. He also is a Communist Party member.

"With respect to the disposition I was making of the various material received by me from members of the PERLO group during my association with them, I recall that I turned such material over, first to BILL, and after I ceased contacts with him, I passed the material on to his successor, namely, JACK. I want to point out that in the fall of 1944, JACK, as will be explained more fully hereinafter, requested that I secure from members of the PERLO group some autobiographical data to be compiled by them. It was obvious to me that this was just another phase of JACK's efforts at that time to take over directly my American sources. When he requested that I arrange for the submission of such autobiographical

"data by those persons, he explained that he was desirous of learning all he could about those people, their backgrounds, experience, and other related personal facts, and that by getting such information he would better be able to evaluate their importance to him.

"Another individual who I knew in connection with my activities was RAY ELSON, who is married to JOSEPH ELSON, who just recently was discharged from the United States Army. By way of background, RAY ELSON was born in the United States of Polish Jewish parents. She attended college and also Secretarial School some place in the Midwest. I do not recall when she came to New York City, but I do know that she was employed for a considerable period of time in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She has been a dues paying member and active in Communist Circles for the past 10 years that I have known of. Her husband, JOSEPH ELSON, studied Architecture for 2 years at City College and subsequently was an art production man for various art agencies in New York City. I wish to state that JOSEPH ELSON is, as far as I know, not a member of the Communist Party.

"My acquaintance with RAY ELSON came about after it was more or less a mutual agreement between JACK and myself that I should divorce myself from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. JACK indicated to me that he was attempting to secure some suitable person to replace me in the Corporation and finally, as I recall, sometime in February 1945, he met me one evening, told me he had decided upon the individual to replace me, and that he and I would stroll around for a few minutes while he would tell me a little about this person, after which I would meet her. He informed me that this newly-selected person was RAY ELSON; that he had investigated and found that she was a good, loyal Communist and appeared to be an adequate replacement for me. I recall further that after JACK and I walked around for a few minutes we met RAY ELSON, to whom JACK introduced me. The three of us then adjourned to the Buckingham Hotel where we had dinner and I talked generally to ELSON about the nature of the business being handled by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I want to point out that prior to my introduction to RAY ELSON, JACK remarked that although he did not like it, it was nevertheless necessary that RAY ELSON know my identity, that is, my proper name, and that I should more or less look after her so far as her business duties were concerned. It is my further recollection that on the occasion of this first meeting, JACK indicated to ELSON that she was to look to me for assistance, although this remark by him was in a general sense and no mention was made in so many words that she and I should discuss our intelligence activities. On this first meeting ELSON seemed interested in becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and thereafter for approx-

"Immediately one month, negotiations continued with respect to her going with the firm. I recall that the financial circumstances were discussed at some length and it was settled that she, with money to be supplied by JACK, was to acquire from Colonel REYNOLDS, all of the stock certificates held by him and his wife. It will be noted that at this time all of the certificates of stock in United States Service and Shipping Corporation were held by REYNOLDS and his wife, with the exception of five shares registered in my name. It was arranged by JACK, that during her introductory period with the firm, I was to remain and to familiarize her as thoroughly as possible with her new work in the firm and also to keep an eye on her generally and observe how she handled herself.

"RAY ELSON then made arrangements to terminate her employment with the Civil Rights Committee, which required her giving 2 weeks notice as I recall and after minor delays, including her being called for Jury service, which she was able to postpone, she did in fact begin her duties with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sometime in March of 1945. Upon her going into the firm I resigned as secretary and she was elected to that position. By this time she had not been able to acquire REYNOLDS' stock and I recall this phase of the matter still was discussed considerably and consideration was given at one time to the Corporation devaluing its stock so as to enable her to acquire the REYNOLDS' interest with perhaps \$2000. I further recall in this connection that JACK instructed me that the REYNOLDS' stock definitely should be acquired and suggested that I attempt to effect this through EARL BROWDER, that is by having him confer with REYNOLDS, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he no longer was of any value so far as securing business for the Corporation.

"As previously mentioned, the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation consisted of acting as an Agent for Intourist. It is my recollection that BROWDER attempted to assuage REYNOLDS by telling him that he, BROWDER, was considering some study of Latin American financial matters and that he would like to be able to count on REYNOLDS for assistance along that line. With respect to the conversation between BROWDER and REYNOLDS directed towards the latter's getting out of the Corporation, I recall that I went to BROWDER's office at 50 East 12th Street, New York City, told him what I wanted him to do and he pointed out that he could not of course meet REYNOLDS in a conspicuous place and would have to select some appropriate location. He told me to communicate with him a few days later, by which time he would have selected a suitable meeting place. A few days later he told me to bring REYNOLDS, RAY ELSON, and go to 16 West 12th Street, New York City, which I learned upon arriving there, was the home of

"FREDERICK V. FIELD, who was not present and whom I have never met. It was on that occasion that BROWDER had the conversation with REYNOLDS along the lines mentioned above and it was REYNOLDS' reaction that if BROWDER felt he should dispose of his interest to RAY ELSON, that of course, would be acceptable to him. Conversations continued with respect to ELSON's proposed acquisition of the REYNOLDS' interest in the firm and I recall that on May 8, 1945, I resigned my position as Vice-President, though retaining my status as a director and that RAY ELSON was elected to succeed me as she previously had done to the position of secretary. By this time she had become somewhat familiar with the firm's business and as I had accumulated considerable vacation time, I drew approximately six weeks salary and ceased to go to the office regularly. Occasionally I would spend a few hours there and was compensated for such advisory services as I furnished, both at that office and to Colonel REYNOLDS personally at his office at 2 Lafayette Street.

"With respect to Russian contacts that RAY ELSON had, I knew when I first met her that she was seeing JACK privately, though not as often as I was meeting him. It is my further recollection, JACK mentioned to me something to the effect that ELSON had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party Underground. So far as I know she had no other Russian contact until JACK disappeared from the scene sometime about the middle of May 1945, and I do know however, that she did subsequently acquire another Russian contact, presumably through arrangements made by JACK, and up until the present time she and I have never had any specific conversation about our Russian contacts. I do know from a remark she made, that her present contact is a man, and is tall. A remark by her to the effect was occasioned when I mentioned that my Russian contact was short and fat.

"After I ceased keeping regular hours at the office of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, I took a vacation trip, leaving New York City on June 19, 1945 to spend some time at Old Lyme, Connecticut. I had told REYNOLDS where I would be vacationing and I recall he called me several times on the phone and requested that I return to New York to advise or assist him in various business matters. He remarked that he was most desirous of conferring with me in New York City, because AL had not been in touch with him recently, that the business generally was confused because RAY ELSON's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined towards ELSON.

"I returned to New York City approximately 2 weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw REYNOLDS. He told me that I would probably need



"Funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which incidentally, had originally been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut. Approximately 2 weeks later, I again came back to New York and saw RAY ELSON at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that was impossible as I had previously transferred them to REYNOLDS. This angered her considerably and she made some remark about my 'cutting her throat'. It was on this occasion that she informed me she had been given \$500 by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of REYNOLDS' stock, it being understood that she was to receive mine from me for nothing.

"I spent the month of August 1945 in Connecticut and during this time I made 2 or 3 trips to New York City, on which occasions I would see Colonel REYNOLDS, RAY ELSON and AL, the latter on just one occasion that month. The affairs of the Corporation seemed to be dragging along at this stage and everyone seemed to be just waiting for something to happen. AL urged me to make a clean break from the Corporation and I pointed out to him that was impossible at that time because the status of REYNOLDS was unsettled, which meant that RAY ELSON's position also was uncertain. He repeated his desire that I stay completely away from the Corporation and that matters would be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

"I returned to New York City to stay on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time I conferred with Colonel REYNOLDS, who insisted that I rejoin the United States Service and Shipping Corporation on a full-time basis. He informed me that RAY ELSON had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm; that he did not like her and that he felt I was indispensable to the firm's business. Accordingly I did resume my work with the firm almost immediately after my return to this city and have continued to be associated there on a full-time basis up until the present time.

"By way of background concerning the corporate affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, as well as of World Tourist Inc., I should say that in June 1944, EARL BROWDER summoned me to his office in New York and told me that he was anxious that I should operate World Tourist, Inc. for the Communist Party. He pointed out that this concern had been 'Commandeered by GOLOS', that it was wholly owned by the United States Communist Party funds, and that he felt I could operate the business at a financial profit. It was his proposition that I was to cease all my other business activities and concentrate wholly on the operation of World Tourist Inc. He asked me to think the proposal over and see him in a month or so later at his summer home near Monroe, New York. Accordingly, I made a trip to Monroe sometime in July 1944 and again discussed the

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"proposition with him and informed him I was not willing to undertake the venture. My reason for so declining was that I wanted to be completely dis-associated from him and his cohorts. I want to mention that his explanation for advancing this proposition was that he felt the situation was very dangerous, inasmuch as both World Tourist Inc. and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were involved in Russian espionage activities, pointing out the previous difficulties encountered by World Tourist Inc. with reference to the Registration Act prosecutions, and indicated further that the presence in the firms of Communist Party finances was undesirable. He obviously was very apprehensive that the Russians would realize the gravity of the situation, would consequently seek to divorce both firms from their American Communist Party connections and that rather than wait for such an eventuality, he would anticipate it and take World Tourist Inc. for himself and the United States Communist Party.

"As stated above, I rejected his proposal and matters continued in status quo. I did however, inform BILL, my Russian contact, at that time, of BROWDER's intentions and likewise kept insisting to BROWDER that he secure someone to replace me in World Tourist Inc.

"In November, 1944, upon my meeting AL for the first time, he advanced the dual proposition to me that I should dis-associate myself entirely from the affairs of both the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist Inc., take a long vacation and indicated that subsequently some business would be arranged for me. He was confronted at that time with the problems of both what to do about the two business firms as well as what to do with me personally. I recall that AL was just as anxious as BROWDER to effect a separation between the two firms and the American Communist Party group. Also at this time there was being considered the advisability of securing someone to acquire Colonel REYNOLDS' interest in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and AL favored retaining REYNOLDS by placing someone in the firm to take my place. I recall that JACK was strongly in favor of eliminating REYNOLDS, it being noted that REYNOLDS was somewhat anti-Semitic and JACK greatly resented this attitude. With respect to the ambitions and plans of both BROWDER and the RUSSIANS in the above described matters, all negotiations to the best of my knowledge and belief, between JACK and AL on one hand and BROWDER on the other, were carried on through me and so far as I know, the two Russians were not negotiating personally and directly with BROWDER. I am quite positive of this because JACK had mentioned to me that he obviously could not meet BROWDER and it is my impression now that neither JACK nor AL ever met BROWDER personally.

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"In about January or February 1945, as a result of the above mentioned negotiations, it was finally decided that World Tourist Incorporated would be turned over to BROWDER and that the Russians would dis-associate themselves from any subsequent activities insofar as it concerned World Tourist Incorporated. I wish to state that it was necessary for me to remain active in World Tourist Incorporated until April 1945, at which time World Tourist Incorporated had acquired the services of LOUIS BERDANSKY, who took over the duties that I had previously been performing. At the time it was decided to turn World Tourist Incorporated over to BROWDER, it was also arranged that when the Russians took over United States Service and Shipping Corporation, they were to reimburse BROWDER for the \$15,000 that was originally paid into United States Service and Shipping Corporation by BROWDER. When this was accomplished the Communist Party would be completely divorced from any activity insofar as they concerned United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I wish to state, however, that the \$15,000 invested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation has never been repaid to BROWDER and in my opinion never will be, because I feel definitely the Russians realize that such a movement would not be financially sound.

"When I returned on a full-time basis to the Office of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, RAY ELSON was still there regularly and continued to be there on a full-time basis until the first week in October, 1945, at which time she told me she had made up her mind to resign. She said she was dissatisfied with the type of work she was doing in the office and mentioned that in addition she had received indications that her husband would return to the United States in the immediate future and that she wanted some time to herself. I asked her if she had told her Russian contact of her plans and she said 'No', and told me she had made up her mind herself and was making the move on her own initiative. I cautioned her that such a move on her part might have serious repercussions, but she declared her mind was made up. Accordingly she did cease her working regularly at the office, though she remained on the payroll until November 1, 1945, and occasionally did stop in the office for a few minutes. With respect to her participation in Russian espionage, I now recall that in the latter part of May 1945, JACK told me he might not see me in the future and that I should not worry because AL would still be around.

"He told me that if I didn't see him within the next few days I would receive a post card with some innocuous message on it and that this would mean I was to meet AL in Washington 2 days subsequent to the postmark on the card. I did not see JACK at any time in the future nor did I receive

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"such a post card, and accordingly told RAY ELSON that I had been unable to meet anyone for some time. A few days later, presumably after she passed along that message to her contact, she told me to go to Washington to meet my contact, that meeting to take place, to the best of my recollection, on June 6th or 8th, 1945, at a small motion picture theatre in Washington. I did travel to Washington and met AL in a theatre, the name and location of which I am presently unable to recall. As further indication of RAY ELSON's participation and connection with Russians in this country, I remember that at my meeting with AL in Washington on June 6th or 8th, 1945, it was arranged that we would meet again in 2 months, also in Washington. By this latter date I had begun my vacation in Connecticut and did again travel to Washington for this meeting. No one appeared, however, and I returned to New York and told RAY ELSON that my contact had failed to appear and that I was returning to Connecticut. A few days later she telephoned me in Connecticut, told me she had some urgent business to discuss with me, and requested that I come to New York. I did come on down to New York and she told me that a meeting with AL had been arranged for me the following day in Washington. I told her I did not want to go to Washington, and would not go, and was going back to the country. I returned to Connecticut, and again in a few days she telephoned me, asking that I again come down to New York City. When I arrived she told me that a meeting had been arranged with AL for the following day in New York City. I recall that this meeting took place in New York on the appointed day, and was at Alexander's, at 50th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City. I also recall that on my latter meeting with AL he made a definite date to meet me in New York on November 4, 1945. However, prior to this date ELSON informed me that I was to meet my contact on October 17, 1945, at either 4:00, 6:00 or 8:00 P.M., at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. As a result of the information given to me by ELSON I met AL on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 P.M., and it was on this occasion that AL arranged to meet me again on November 21, 1945, at the same place. On sometime after October 17, 1945, it was necessary for me to see AL in connection with the \$15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters was attempting to obtain from me. It was necessary, therefore, for me to meet AL prior to November 21, 1945, and I talked to RAY ELSON and asked her to see if she could get in touch with her contact and arrange a meeting for me. She later informed me that she had seen her contact the previous Sunday and had suggested to him that he get in touch with AL and to arrange for AL to meet me at 7:00 P.M., at Guffanti's Restaurant at 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

"I wish to state that this meeting on November 9, 1945, did not materialize but AL obviously knew that he was supposed to meet me on that date because on the occasion of my meeting with him on November 21, 1945, he

"apologized profusely for his failure to appear and ascribed it to the fact that he was on the West Coast and was unable to return East on time,

"During my association with GOLOS, BILL, JACK, and AL, I learned of some of the techniques that were employed by these people in connection with their intelligence work. As to finances, I recall that during my collaboration with GOLOS, funds were not readily forthcoming, although eventually, after considerable wrangling and waiting, GOLOS was able to supply me with money with which I could reimburse myself for traveling expenses and for such purchases as I might make on his instructions, for instance, obtaining Christmas gifts for my contacts. I at no time received a salary from him, nor from any of his successors, and was only reimbursed for my travel and for purchases made on his account. When I would submit to him a bill for expenses, I would have to itemize my expenditures, and in the case of seeking reimbursement for gift purchases, I followed the practice of retaining the sales slip, and attaching to it a simple statement showing the name of the person who received the gift. It is my recollection that GOLOS complained considerably about the delay in receiving funds, and although I do not know of my own knowledge what his source of money was, it is my conclusion that someone in New York City was supplying him with money.

"I want to point out that GOLOS had inherited some money or property from the estate of his father, whose last name was Rasin, and who, I believe, owned a textile mill of some kind in New England, at the time of his death. GOLOS subsisted on this inheritance, and also, of course, was able to draw a salary from World Tourists, Inc., and I do not think he ever took any additional remuneration. He even defrayed entertainment expenses himself, that is, on the occasion of some of the Washington contacts visiting New York, when he would take them to dinner or to a theatre.

"I am of the opinion that during the later years of my association with GOLOS, he was receiving between \$2,000.00 and \$3,000.00 probably each two months, and for a time these funds were handled through me; for instance, the individual known to me as JOHN, whom I have described as a young blond Russian, whom I met probably in August, 1941, and who, I believe, was probably connected with the U.S.S.R. Consulate in New York City, occasionally passed to me his brief case which upon my subsequent examination thereof would contain an envelope with \$2,000.00 or \$3,000.00. I, of course, turned over the envelope and its contents to GOLOS, and retained the brief case. It is my further observation that all transactions were handled in cash, and the denomination of the funds was never to exceed \$20.00.

"With respect to the ultimate disposition made by GOLOS of such sums as I have described, it is to be noted that my expenses during that time approximated \$100.00 per month, and it is accordingly apparent that he was

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"supplying funds, either in the form of salary or as reimbursement for expenses, to a number of other people, one of whom I know to have been HARRY KAGAN, an employee of the Transport Division of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, and another of whom I know to have been an individual named RIJAK, also an employee, I believe, of the Soviet Purchasing Commission. Also during this time, GOLOS was supplying funds to JOHN SPIVAK, because I recall having seen receipts executed by him.

"After the death of GOLOS, the restrictions on finances appeared to have been somewhat relaxed, because thereafter the delays in securing reimbursement for expenses were not nearly as long, and in fact one of GOLOS' successors, either BILL or JACK, commented to me one time that money was no object as long as it was going for a worthwhile purpose.

"BILL, who was my first Russian contact subsequent to the death of GOLOS, handled finances in the same general manner previously used by GOLOS; for instance, on the occasion of my purchasing a number of Christmas gifts in 1943, BILL reimbursed me for my expenditures, and on the following Christmas, when I again purchased a number of gifts for my American contacts, JACK reimbursed me. By this time, I was no longer required to submit detailed, itemized accounts of my expenditures incurred on their behalf, and could just lump a number of items for which I would secure reimbursement at an early date. Although for approximately six months after GOLOS' death I continued to follow his practice of paying entertainment expenses out of my own pocket, I finally agreed to BILL's suggestion that I allow him to repay me. With reference to the gifts which I have mentioned as having been purchased at Christmas in several successive years, it is my recollection that generally the value of the gift bore a direct relationship to the usefulness which the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some of the gifts were of a very substantial nature, that is, some of them would cost perhaps \$30.00 or \$100.00.

"In the course of my association with the Russians, commencing at the time I met GOLOS and continuing to the present date, I have been instructed to be extremely cautious to determine that I was not being followed. I recall that sometime in 1941, GOLOS informed me that it would be advisable to make a tour of the city and to ascertain several locations where it would be very easy to elude a surveillance in the event that I determined I was being followed. He informed me that I should attempt to locate drug stores with two exits, if possible a ladies' restroom with more than one exit, and movie theatres and other places that would be suitable for dodging in and out rather quickly, and thereby eluding any surveillance that I might be aware of.

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"I followed GOLOS' instructions in this regard, and was also instructed by GOLOS in another technique to determine whether or not either he or myself was being followed. In the event that GOLOS was going to meet someone, or if I were going to meet someone, GOLOS or myself would leave the office first, and then the other party would remain in the office for a short time to see if one of the parties was being followed. Subsequently, the party remaining in the office would go to the street and continue a reasonable distance behind the other, and continue to walk until such time as it was determined that neither person was being followed. At the time this was determined, the two people would get together and exchange an appropriate sign, indicating that the 'coast was clear'.

"Another technique was, if you were suspicious that you were being followed, to note the number of any suspicious looking automobile that was outside of the building you happened to be in, memorize the last two numbers of the license plate, and then attempt to determine if this particular car was following you. A good way to lose this so-called automobile surveillance was to take a subway, or to go down one or several one-way streets, in the opposite direction to the regular vehicle traffic,

"Another technique was that in the event it was a 'foot' surveillance, you would cross and recross the street at frequent intervals, and in that way be able to determine if the person you suspected was crossing and recrossing the street with you, and thereby determine if you were being followed. It was a policy not to indicate that you were aware of the surveillance, that is by directly looking around, but always to travel in such a way that you could see behind you without arousing the suspicion of the person who was following you.

"In the event that it was impossible to lose the surveillance by the above mentioned methods, the last resort was to turn around and start following the person who was following you. Incidentally, JACK, one of my Russian contacts, informed me that he found this to be probably the best method for shaking off a surveillance.

"In connection with my meetings with my present contact, A.L., we have a pre-arranged plan that in the event I am standing at a designated meeting place, and am suspicious that I am being watched or followed, when I see him approaching I light a cigarette, which is an indication to him that I am being either watched or followed, and therefore he will not contact me at this particular place.

"Another technique that I know of that the Russians use in determining whether people are being either followed or watched is that they will set a definite date on which they are to meet one of their individuals, and indicate that the meeting will take place at either four, six or eight o'clock on that certain date. On the appointed day, they will have someone watch the person whom they are to meet at, say, four o'clock, and will purposely not meet them. They will again watch the activities of this individual at six o'clock, and again may purposely not meet them. As a matter of fact, even at the eight o'clock meeting, they might decide not to actually meet the person. The purpose of this is, of course, to determine whether the individual they are to meet is under surveillance. The Russians do not necessarily pick three meetings in one day, but sometimes would arrange for three meetings in one week, and would watch these people as set forth above.

"In connection with my association with GOLOS, he instructed me to be extremely cautious when I had any material in my residence, and suggested that in the event I had such material and left my apartment, I should place a book behind my front door, in such a manner that when I returned I could open the door four or five inches and remove the book. In the event that anyone had entered my apartment in the meantime, this book of course would not be in the same place I left it, and would indicate to me that some individual had been in my apartment,

"I also recall that I had a trunk in my apartment during my association with GOLOS, and he instructed me that in the event I ever placed any material or intelligence information in my trunk, that a thin black thread should be placed around the lock of the trunk, in such a manner that if it were opened in my absence, I would be able to tell this upon my return.

"Another matter which all of my Russian contacts were extremely cautious about was the disposal of trash. I was instructed that I was to either burn or flush down the toilet any material that contained any information that I gathered during my operations. In no instance was I to dispose of this trash by normal means.

"Another precaution that was taken in connection with this work was that whenever I made a trip to Washington to obtain intelligence information from my various contacts in that city, I was to remove all identification marks from my clothing, and was also instructed not to carry anything in my pocketbook that would indicate to anyone my real identity or the identity of anyone associated with me. In connection with my meetings with the various individuals with whom I did business for my Russian contacts, I was instructed

"to have these meetings in public places if at all possible, and particularly to avoid hotels, private homes, railroad stations, and low-class bars.

"In connection with my trips to Washington, I never carried any brief cases or suitcases, but would take with me a large pecketbook, in which I could place the material I obtained. As the volume of material increased, I purchased a knitting bag and took to knitting on the train, and would place the voluminous material in the knitting bag. When I was in New York and obtained any material from my contacts, if this material were voluminous, this material would be placed in a shopping bag that had a department store name or other similar identification.

"I recall that when I was to return the enlarger that LUDWIG ULLMAN turned over to me, JACK instructed me not to hand this to him personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus terminal on 34th Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky object had to be delivered from one person to another.

"During the course of my activities with all of my Russian contacts, I wish to state that I never have been trained in the use of any secret writings or reagents, that I have never been supplied with any codes or ciphers that I was to use, and in fact I was informed by GOLOS that I should not concern myself with such matters.

"Throughout my association with GOLOS and the other Russians described herein, I was always cautioned not to say anything important over the telephone, but rather to converse in such a manner as to lead anyone listening to believe that the call was purely social. Further, I was told to be alert for any unusual buzzing or clicks when I was talking on the phone. Along this line, I remember that Jack on one occasion told me he had done almost nothing for two years or so except to tap telephones, and one time, while I was living at 58 Barrow Street, he mentioned that he would come over and with some equipment he had would check my telephone to see if there was a tap on it. I removed from 58 Barrow Street shortly thereafter, however, and he never made this check. I recall also that JACK mentioned to me that it was no longer necessary to have a microphone in a room in order to hear conversations therein, but that some device had been developed which could be located several rooms away and bring in a conversation as though there were a microphone right in the room.

"Outside telephones were to be utilized when a person was making a call he did not want overheard, and instructions were that the

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"person should either use a phone booth in between two booths already occupied or else should select a booth which would allow observation of persons going in to occupy adjacent booths.

"In addition to Jack's statement one time that he had spent a couple of years tapping telephones, he told me he was proficient in photography, opening letters, and gaining access to buildings and offices, and when I told him GOLOS had never instructed me along these lines, he remarked that GOLOS had always treated me as a lady, and that I was in fact a novice. He even mentioned that GOLOS had engaged in some of these practices himself, because I remember JACK mentioned one time that GOLOS had made unauthorized visits to the office of RICHARD WILDO in the McClure Syndicate.

"Concerning the disposition made by GOLOS of material turned over to him by me, I recall that immediately upon my return from Washington to New York, I would in each instance immediately call him at his residence, as it was usually in the evening hours, and he would arrange to meet me that same evening and take from me what material was ready. Sometimes, of course, I had shorthand notes of information dictated to me in Washington and I would transcribe them at my earliest opportunity, either at home or in the office, and give them to him. He never retained this material in his various places of residence, but rather kept it, apparently until he could relay it on, in his safe at the office of World Tourists, Inc. It is my impression that he was passing on such material to someone else in New York City, and my belief in this regard is based partly on a statement subsequently made to me by JACK, to the effect that during the time I had been acting as a courier for GOLOS, the material I would bring to New York would be taken right back to Washington, and that this system was undesirable, because of the waste of time and the risk involved. In connection with my belief that this material was being turned over to an individual in New York, I recall that one of the individuals who was a contact of GOLOS, to whom he turned this information over, was one CHARLIE, whom I have described above as a dentist who was a long time resident and practitioner in Manhattan.

"I have no specific knowledge of the identities of any persons to whom BILL or JACK would deliver such material as I turned over to them, except I do recall that I occasionally met JACK at Columbus Circle, New York City, and he would say that he had to deliver the material to someone else, and that he would meet me again in fifteen minutes or so, after which we would have dinner. In all probability, he was meeting someone from the Russian Consulate, inasmuch as the Consulate is located on East 61st Street, just off Fifth Avenue, which would be only a few blocks from the meeting place. It is my further belief that this material eventually found its way to the Russian Embassy in Washington, as JACK explained to me one time that someone there

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"reviewed all of it, that the portion of it deemed important was dispatched by cable, that some was discarded as of no value, and that the remainder would be forwarded by plane or boat, presumably via a diplomatic courier. The material to be forwarded by courier was reduced to microfilm, as they said that it was less bulky in that form and also easier to dispose of in the event something unforeseen occurred.

"AL never had any conversation with me relative to the disposition of any material I or anyone else was able to collect, nor did he ever furnish me with any funds except the occasion in October, 1945, when he gave me \$2,000.00, which he explained was 'without any strings attached', and apparently was to be regarded by me as a gratuity for past services rendered, as well as a token of their friendship for me and an attempt to retain or re-establish my friendship.

"Concerning the remark made by JACK that the material brought by me to New York was almost immediately returned to Washington, and that this method of operation was undesirable, I learned that the mode of operation which was devised later was to eliminate any of the material originating in Washington, D. C. from leaving that City. It is my belief, in view of this, that the material originating in Washington is going directly to the Russian Embassy.

"Concerning the selection of personnel to be utilized by the Russians in their intelligence work, it is my recollection that shortly after I met GOLOS in 1938, he told me that the emphasis was at that time on 'de-Russianizing' their agents as much as possible, and in later years I observed that the Russians went to great lengths in their efforts to have their associates dress and act as much like native born Americans as possible. They also became increasingly desirous of enlisting native born American citizens, and the emphasis definitely was away from first or second generation Russians or other Europeans. The personnel apparently was to be recruited for the most part from the Communist Party organizations in the United States and its fringe groups. They also became anxious to enlist the services of unmarried American girls, preferably proficient in stenography, so that they might secure employment in offices in which the Russians might be interested, or to act as couriers between American elements in their work. Examples in this category are MARY PRICE and HELEN TENNEY, whose activities I have described in detail hereinbefore. The Russians also indicated that American girls would be valuable because they could entertain persons to suit the purposes of the Russians.

"In the latter part of 1944, I learned through my contact, JACK, that the Russians were providing code names for the various governmental

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"agencies, as well as for all of the people who were supplying them information. I recall particularly that the FBI was referred to as 'Hotel' and that the FEA was referred to as 'Villa'. JACK did not inform me of any of the other code names that were designated for other various governmental agencies.

"During my years of association with the Russians, I visited the U.S.S.R. Consulate in New York City on only two occasions and both visits were made upon the request of Consular officials who desired to discuss with me some phases of the business being conducted by the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. On these meetings I met two Vice Consuls, both of whom I believe have returned to Russia or at least have left New York City.

"One time after I visited the Consulate, I told GOLOS about it and he reprimanded me for having gone there and I pointed out to him that it was on specific request of the Consulate and that it was in the furtherance of business of my firm. I have never been invited to nor have I visited the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington though I did ask occasionally if it were not possible for me to attend functions there, as I knew GOLOS occasionally arranged for certain Americans to be invited to Embassy functions. I was always told that was out of the question for me and the extent of my acquaintance with Embassy or Consulate personnel is that explained above.

"I recall further in this connection that the reason given me by GOLOS for his forbidding me to visit the Consulate was that the FBI was watching the Consulate and that my appearance there would accordingly be noted by the FBI. None of GOLOS'S successors, that is BILL, JACK, or AL, would permit me to visit the Consulate and said that none of 'their people' were allowed to go there.

"During the time that I was associated in the Russian espionage setup in the United States, I had several individuals through whom I delivered material and in other ways carried on my activities. I have previously dealt at some length with one JOHN, to whom I was introduced by GOLOS and with whom I carried on some activities. Just before the termination of my contact with JOHN, he introduced me to one MARGARET, who I recall as being approximately 5' 10" or 11" in height, weighing approximately 180 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, and who wore heavy rimless glasses. This woman had very broad shoulders and was heavily built. It is my recollection that she was probably employed by Amtorg.

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"My meeting with MARGARET to the best of my recollection was either in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. I also recall that MARGARET had a daughter, VICTORIA, who was about two years of age at that time and whose husband was also in the United States. I do not, however, know his name nor have I ever met him.

"I met MARGARET probably five or six times in all, covering a period of approximately four months. I am not certain as to whether MARGARET knew the nature of the work that I was engaged in and I further recall that I never did deliver to her any material that I had gathered from my numerous associates but do recall that on one or two occasions I informed her that she was to inform CHARLIE, a contact of GOLOS's, that CHARLIE should contact GOLOS. MARGARET to my knowledge, never knew the true identity of GOLOS.

"Some time in October of 1943 GOLOS told me that I was to meet MARGARET and that she would introduce me to a new person to whom I was to deliver the material that I obtained from the SILVERMASTER group.

"I subsequently met MARGARET and was introduced to an individual I know only as CATHERINE. By way of description, CATHERINE is approximately 34 or 35 years of age, 5' 8" or 9" in height, weighs 140 pounds, and is of slender build. She has dark blond hair and at that time wore her hair in a sort of feather-cut fashion. She has blue-green eyes, is light complexioned, and has a small, turned-up nose. She usually wears suits with ruffled blouses. I recall that she had some trouble with her feet and wears as I recall a size eight shoe and these are usually flat heeled. I have no knowledge of any employment that she was engaged in but did determine that she was at one time a secretary and had a knowledge of shorthand and typing.

"I determined from my conversations with her that she at one time was employed in Washington, D. C., but I never did find out with whom she was employed while she resided in Washington, D. C.

"I learned from BILL that he used to court her in Washington in 1938 or 1939 and remember he mentioned having visited her in the rooming house where she resided.

"I am virtually positive that CATHERINE is a native born American and have some faint recollection that she mentioned having come from Kansas or possibly some other midwestern state. She

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"talks with a typical midwestern accent and has all the mannerisms of a native born American. Although she and BILL would mention occasionally that they had been married seven years, I am somewhat doubtful that they had in fact been married that long.

"I do recall, however that in July or August of 1944 she gave birth to a daughter and at this time she was living on Fifth Avenue near Eighth Street in New York City. I subsequently learned that probably in September, 1944 both she and her husband BILL moved from New York to either Baltimore or Washington.

"In connection with my activities with CATHERINE, I recall that either on one or two occasions I turned over material to her that I had received from the SILVERMASTER group.

"One incident of possible significance in connection with CATHERINE concerns mention I made one time of DONALD HENDERSON. I said something to CATHERINE about MARY PRICE being in love with HENDERSON and CATHERINE seemed very startled by my statement but said nothing.

"On the Monday after GOLOS'S death on Thanksgiving Day, 1943, I met CATHERINE, pursuant to an arrangement, in the newsreel theatre on East 42 Street, New York City. She and I then took a taxi-cab to Park Avenue, someplace in the fifties, where we left the cab and walked a few minutes on the street. A man then came up to us and CATHERINE introduced him to me as my new boss. CATHERINE did not call this man by name nor did she indicate at this time that he was her husband. We immediately went to Janssen's Restaurant on Lexington Avenue for oysters and some time during the evening, in response to my question as to what name I was to know this man by, he said that his name was BILL. He told me also during the evening that in the future he would receive from me such material as I collected and the rest of the conversation, so far as I recall it, was devoted mainly to his demands that I turn over MARY PRICE to him, and I, of course, rejected this demand.

"Continuing, from the time of this meeting until some time in September, 1944, I met BILL at intervals of approximately two weeks, always in New York City, and generally at one of several

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"restaurants which he frequented. I recall meeting him sometimes in Alexander's on Lexington Avenue, various Schrafft Restaurants, and a few others in Manhattan. On these occasions I would deliver to him what material I had.

"With reference to a physical description of BILL, I recall him as being approximately 38 to 40 years of age, 5' 10" to 5' 11" in height, 150 to 156 pounds, medium-slender build, and straight, black hair parted on the left side. His hair has a habit of falling down on his forehead and he continues to brush it back with his hand. He has brownish-black eyes that appear sunken; short, turned-up nose; high cheek bones; oval face; Slavic type; rather large lips; somewhat purple-bluish in color; and small teeth. He has either a missing tooth or a large space in the upper right side of his mouth. He is a meticulous dresser and wears young business men's type clothes, wears a triangular shaped handkerchief in his jacket pocket, which usually matches his tie and socks. In the summer time he wears brown and white seersucker suits and brown and white sport shoes and a coconut colored straw hat. His occupation as far as I can tell from his conversations is that of either a clothing salesman or someone in the clothing industry. He speaks English fairly well with a Russian or European accent.

"In about September, 1944, at the time that BILL was contemplating moving to Baltimore or Washington, he informed me that he was going to personally take care of the SILVERMASTER group and that I would not have any further connection with them. He did indicate, however, that two weeks from the date that I last saw him I was to go to a drug store on Lexington Avenue, somewhere in the fifties, and would be met there by a person who would accost me, make a remark to the effect that he had seen me before, and I was to agree and ask if he were the person who was so intoxicated at that party the other night or some conversation to that effect.

"I have not seen BILL since that meeting and my only further knowledge of him comes from questioning put to me by AL a month or two ago, ostensibly to find out if I had seen BILL lately. In addition, it will be recalled that I by chance encountered GREGORY SILVERMASTER in Pennsylvania Station in New York in August, 1945 and during a few minutes conversation with him I asked if he had seen BILL lately. He said he had not seen BILL for a couple of weeks but that he was still around.

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"In accordance with the instructions given me by BILL to proceed to a drug store in New York City where I would be met by another person, I recall that I did go on the appointed date to a drug store, I believe on Lexington Avenue in the midtown Manhattan area and a man whom I subsequently knew as JACK approached me and identified himself in the manner in which BILL had told me this new person would make his identity known. With reference to a physical description of JACK, he is approximately five feet nine inches; 175 to 180 pounds; has an athletic, husky build; has dark blond, kinky hair, receding very slightly at the center; unusually thick eyebrows; brilliant blue eyes; slightly curved, Jewish type nose; does not wear glasses and has partial dentures; his lips are thin; he usually dresses rather poorly, is not at all meticulous about his personal appearance, usually wears grey suits and brown shoes and has a slight limp in his left leg which is noticeable when he walks rapidly. JACK is typically Jewish in appearance and, from what he told me, was born in Lithuania and is intensely pre-Semitic. He speaks Russian, Yiddish, Hebrew, Lithuanian and English with a typical East Side New York accent. From his appearance I would estimate JACK's age at thirty-six or seven years.

"I learned that JACK suffered acutely from stomach ulcers, drank quantities of milk for this reason, and recall his having told me that he was receiving medical treatment because of this condition and that he mentioned one time that he would have to be hospitalized, his exact reference being that he was considering going to the Mayo Clinic. It was apparent to me that JACK knows New York City and Washington, D. C. very intimately and he must have spent considerable time in the U.S.

"With further respect to his name, I remember that JACK once told me his real name was a good Lithuanian family name and that he was not of pure Jewish blood.

"I recall that JACK usually came to New York on a Monday or Tuesday and would return to Washington on Thursday. It is my impression that he had a furnished room someplace in New York City because he mentioned that the woman who operated the house was somewhat romantically inclined toward him but that he did not want to get married because he did not want to be tied down. Although I never met him at the railroad station when he would arrive, I did meet him occasionally in the immediate vicinity of Penn Station, when he would be preparing to depart, and noticed that he carried no luggage. I further recall meeting JACK on occasional weekends in Washington and he appeared almost as a matter of routine to divide his time almost equally between Washington and New York. With respect to his marital status, he claimed to be single, never to have been married, and mentioned some unhappy love affair either in Russia or Lithuania.

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"Upon my initial meeting with JACK he told me that he would be my contact in the future and he evidently planned to carry on in a similar manner to that of BILL, who, of course, at this time, had gone either to Baltimore or Washington; further, on the occasion of my first meeting with JACK he handed me an envelope containing thirty or thirty-five dollars, more or less, which he said was to reimburse me for expenses I had incurred. During this meeting he did not indicate in so many words that he knew BILL personally, but did know there was such an individual. This first meeting with JACK was rather brief, probably not more than twenty-five minutes, as JACK said he had to meet someone else. It was arranged on this occasion, however, that I was to see him sometime the following week, also in New York. I did meet him the following week, at which time I turned over some material to him. He talked to me concerning MARY PRICE and made an effort to have me turn her over to him. I became somewhat incensed about this and definitely told him that BROWDER had turned MARY PRICE loose and that he would not be able to obtain her services.

"It was at this time that I informed JACK that I had been promised that I would be introduced to a Russian and demanded that he put me in touch with this individual. He at this time told me that he was an American and that he felt that he was in a position to answer any questions I might put to him. I insisted, however, on meeting this other individual and told him that I had been given to understand that I was to have two contacts, namely a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy and with whom I could confer, and another contact, who would be an American and who would be in effect a courier. I was not to discuss anything with the American. I indicated plainly to JACK that I felt he was not important enough to meet my requirements when I was insisting upon a highly placed Russian contact.

"About a week or so later I again met JACK in New York City and upon meeting him, he apologized profusely for his actions of the previous meeting and indicated that he did not know at that time how important an individual I was in this picture. He told me that he had made arrangements for me to meet this highly placed Russian contact but that he could not tell me at that time the date upon which I would see him. He explained that this individual had not as yet arrived in the United States but that as soon after his arrival as possible he would make arrangements to have this meeting take place.

"He also informed me that after I met this Russian contact, he would unquestionably tell me that I was to take up all subsequent matters with him, JACK, as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. I recall that sometime in early November,

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"JACK made arrangements for me to meet this individual, who I later learned was AL. This meeting with AL took place as pre-arranged by JACK in the Georgetown Pharmacy, which is located somewhere on Wisconsin Avenue, in Washington, D. C.

"In my initial conversation with AL, I brought up the matter of my discussing any questions I had with JACK and he informed me at that time that although he would probably see me from time to time, it was very difficult for him to leave Washington and that it would be agreeable with him if I took up any matters of policy or any other questions I had directly with JACK. It was very apparent, however, from my conversation with AL that he was in fact the superior of JACK. I continued to see JACK up until sometime in May of 1945 and I would say that I saw him approximately once every ten days between October, 1944, when I first met him and May, 1945, when I had my last meeting with him. I recall another subsequent meeting which was in the latter part of November, 1944, at which time JACK requested me to submit my own biography as well as the biographies of all of the people who I was then contacting and obtaining material from. He told me that the present policy of the Russians was to split up the larger groups that were obtaining information into smaller groups and implied that I personally was taking care of too many people.

"With reference to the submission of autobiographical data, I made that information on myself available and passed on the instructions to other contacts I was meeting during this period and know that a number of them did prepare and submit autobiographical data. It is my present recollection that all of my contacts, with the exception of a few in the PERLO group, had submitted the requested data by the time I ceased seeing them in December, 1944.

"Referring again to JACK's statement that it was their desire to split up the larger groups, I recall that I made some mention that this was a typical OGPU arrangement. JACK appeared to be very startled at this remark and attempted to portray extreme ignorance of what I was talking about. I told him it was silly of him to attempt to deceive me with reference to his true connection and that I didn't like his lying in that regard and he told me that though he regretted it, lying at times was necessary, and remarked that the Russians did not want their American contacts to know with whom they were dealing.

"It was at this time that I recounted to JACK the incident occurring some months previous when Major DUNCAN LEE, through his intimate



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"association with General WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, in OSS, had learned of a proposal by General DONOVAN to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission to Russia. I told him that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral LEAHY, and that, according to Major LEE, Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, was supposed to have remarked that it wouldn't make too much difference if the NKVD group did come over because they were here already and had been since the establishment of AMTORG. I described to JACK how excited and frightened Major LEE was about the prospect of the NKVD mission coming to the U.S., as LEE had visions of this group visiting him at his home and thanking him for his cooperation. JACK remarked that that incident was a good example of why the Russians strongly desired that their American contacts not know the real identity of the persons with whom they were dealing.

"I had two meetings with JACK in Washington, D. C. in December, prior to Christmas, one being at the Roger Smith Hotel and the other a breakfast meeting at the now Hotel Statler. At my meeting with JACK at the Statler Hotel he told me that AL was desirous of having me stay over the next day to see him. I did remain in Washington the following day and saw AL and at this time he told me it would be necessary for me to see all of the people that I was then contacting in Washington and inform them that I would no longer handle their material. I was told by AL to inform these people that I was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that during the time I was in the hospital they would be contacted by another individual. AL told me that it probably would not be a good idea to break off immediately and that if I did it in this manner these arrangements could more easily be handled. As a matter of fact I did see these people in Washington, D. C., with the exception of the PERLO group and informed them of my impending operation and the fact that they would be contacted by another individual. In this connection I gave instructions along these lines to HELEN TENNEY, JOSEPH GREGG, MAURICE HALPERIN, J. JULIUS JOSEPH, Major DUNCAN LEE, BERNARD REDMONT and possibly one or two others, whose identities I do not presently recall.

"I remember nothing further of significance on the occasion of these two meetings in Washington with JACK, and during his conversation it was apparent that he was attempting to familiarize himself as best he could with the activities and potentialities of the persons whom he had taken over from me. It was also during this month that I purchased a considerable number of Christmas gifts for my Washington contacts, and recall that on one trip I made to Washington from New York, I had three suitcases full of Christmas presents. I would estimate that my purchases for Christmas pres-

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"ents to these people amounted to four or five hundred dollars, reimbursement for which was made by JACK, who seemed to consider the expenditure very mild;

"On the matter of giving Christmas gifts to these people, I would purchase a present for each member of a particular contact's family and recall that among the persons who received gifts purchased by me on JACK's instructions were: HELEN TENNEY; JOSEPH GREGG, his wife and two children; BERNARD REDMONT and wife; Major DUNCAN LEE and wife; J. JULIUS (JOSEPH); MAURICE HALPERIN, his wife and two children; MARY PRICE; MILDRED PRICE and her husband (HAROLD COY) and nine or ten members of the PERLO group. It will be recalled by this time BILL was contacting the SILVERMASTER group and I made no Christmas purchases for them.

"Four or five days previous to Christmas, 1944, after my conversation with JACK in the Statler Hotel, I met VICTOR PERLO at the apartment of MARY PRICE in New York City, gave him Christmas presents for himself and the others and told him I would no longer be seeing him, again using the alibi of an impending appendectomy.

"The meeting with PERLO in New York City represented my last contact with that group, with the exception of one time in the Spring of 1945 when EDWARD FITZGERALD visited me in New York and complained about disliking PERLO and wondering if some other contact could not be arranged for him. I recall seeing JACK on the Friday before Christmas, 1944 on which occasion I gave him the material delivered to me by PERLO in MARY PRICE's apartment a few days previous, and saw him again, I believe on New Year's Day, also in New York. I continued to see JACK at intervals with the meetings becoming less frequent and it was sometime during the early Spring of 1945 that JACK's ulcers forced a three week lay-off on his part. I do not know if he was hospitalized during this time, but was receiving medical treatment. My meetings with him after Christmas week of 1944 were devoted principally to discussions of the progress being made by my former contacts in Washington; JACK occasionally would have some sort of a problem with respect to handling a particular one or two of them and it was evident to me that throughout the first few months in 1945 when I continued to see him, that he was thoroughly cognizant of the activities not only of the PERLO group but of the SILVERMASTER group, as well. Inasmuch as I have previously explained that BILL was contacting the latter group, I concluded that JACK must be a figure of some importance, as he obviously was aware of the whole picture. ~~It~~ was during this same period that JACK was attempting to make appropriate arrangements for someone to replace me in my duties with the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION, and to arrange for a vacation for me. He told me,

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"probably in January or February, 1945, that my apprenticeship had now been served and that I was now ready to become what he termed a 'pole'.

"I was, of course, curious as to what he meant by this and asked him for an explanation of both what a 'pole' meant and what my future duties would be. JACK then explained to me a plan of operations that either had just been put into operation or a plan they were anticipating putting into action. As I recall, this plan is described as follows:

"A single unit would be formulated; for example, there would be six individuals who were obtaining information for the Russians and no one of those six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a messenger and/or a mail drop, by which means they could dispose of the information that they gathered; and these individuals would, in like manner, not know the true identity of the messenger or the identity of the mail drop. One individual would be responsible for finally gathering the information from three messengers or mail drops and correlate it. This one individual would in turn have a messenger or a mail drop to whom he would relay his information. In like manner the other three individuals gathering information would transmit their information through messengers and/or mail drops, to one other individual. The two individuals who gathered and correlated the information from the original six would also have a messenger and/or a mail drop, to whom they would transmit the information. As a result, one single individual, unknown to anyone else in the group, would eventually come into possession of all of the information obtained by the original six individuals. This individual would know all of the original obtainers of the information, messengers, mail drops, and the subsequent two persons who obtained this information from the original six.

"The last named individual, the one who has the knowledge of the entire set up of this system, would, according to JACK, normally, be a Russian, who would in turn have to turn this information to an individual higher up the ladder than he. However, JACK informed me that in view of my previous experience and my loyalty, that I would probably be entrusted with this sort of a position. JACK informed me that the purpose of this system was that in the event anything happened to any one member of this whole group, the identities and activities of the other members would not be known to this individual and therefore they could operate with extreme security.

"During my acquaintanceship with JACK, I never met him in the company of A.L. I remember further that after I met A.L. for the first time,

"JACK subsequently asked me about the person who met me in the Georgetown Pharmacy and I described AL to him. JACK remarked that he knew that person. I recall that on the occasion of my last few meetings with JACK, he informed me that he had done all types of work for the Russians in the United States and felt he was about as proficient an individual as they had in this country but he could not advance himself any further. I also recall at this time that he was studying Spanish and was familiarizing himself with Latin American affairs in general. He never indicated to me that he was going to be sent to Latin America by the Russians or whether he himself intended to go to South America.

"JACK occasionally used to indicate that he was displeased because of 'bright young men' being sent over to the U.S. from Russia, when persons like himself had been here for sometime, knew the country well and did not need any instructions from someone who had never been in this country before and who did not comprehend the problems involved. In this attitude he was somewhat reminiscent of GOLOS, who did not take kindly to new arrivals to the U.S. who came over for the first time and attempted to tell him how he should operate.

"Sometime in May of 1945 I saw JACK for the last time. At this meeting which was in New York City, he indicated that he probably would not see me but set a tentative date to see me the following week. In view of his conversation it was quite apparent that he would not keep this meeting; however, I did go to the appointed place on the date scheduled but he did not show up. I have never seen him since that time and have no further information concerning his whereabouts with the exception of my last meeting with AL on November 21, 1945. During this meeting with AL I asked whether JACK was still around and AL became somewhat upset when I made reference to him but did state that he had seen him about four months ago. At the time I asked AL about JACK I inquired as to his physical condition and AL replied that he was not any better than he previously had been.

"As mentioned above, I met AL for the first time through arrangements made by JACK and, after my initial meeting with AL in the Georgetown Pharmacy in Washington, D. C., I continued to see him at intervals thereafter. AL, from the beginning, knew my real identity and said in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that there was an American girl working with GOLOS in the U.S., and he told me that he had come to know my work so well that he felt as though he had known me for a long time. By way of introduction when I first saw AL he said, 'I bring you greetings from home.' I recall that sometime later, when I met JACK, I told him what AL had said when I first met him and he became very much alarmed at this and indicated that this was definitely the wrong thing for AL to have

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"said to me. After I met AL at the Georgetown Pharmacy, I recall that we went to NAYLOR's and had dinner, at which time he talked to me concerning the business of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and he also informed me that, although I would be able to see him whenever I thought it necessary to do so, he would not always be at liberty because his business in Washington was such that he could not always arrange for meetings with me. He also at this time told me that, in the event any matter of policy or other question came up, I could discuss this freely with JACK, but that in the event it was absolutely necessary that I see him, such a meeting could be arranged for through JACK. He also told me that, in the event he wished to get in touch with me, he would accomplish this through my contact with JACK. I recall that during this first meeting he told me he always avoided the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues as well as the northwest section of Washington as he stated he was either well known in these vicinities or he did not wish to be seen there. He pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of government officials as well as Russians and that he was taking this precaution for my sake. Along this same line, he stated that, in the event I was picked up with him or that anybody ever questioned me as to his identity, I was to say that I met AL sometime near the end of October, 1944, while I was riding on a Fifth Avenue bus; that I had several packages in my arms at the time, dropped them and that he picked them up for me, and we made a mutual acquaintance at that time. He also stated that I was to inform anyone who might question me that he was a Czech businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. I recall that at this first meeting AL was very cautious and appeared to be very jumpy and, as a matter of fact, when we were walking, he continually crossed the street from one side to the other in an effort to determine if he was being followed. He told me that if I had occasion to meet him in the future and I was aware or suspicious that I was being followed, I should light a cigarette when I saw him and this would indicate that I was, or was suspicious that I was being followed and he, therefore, would not meet me as arranged at that time. No definite date was set for any future meetings at this time.

✓ "However, in the latter part of November, 1944, JACK told me at a meeting that I had with him in New York that AL was coming to the City, and arranged for me to meet AL at the Edison Theatre on Broadway. I met AL as prearranged and, when he saw me, he stated that this was a memorable day. I inquired as to the reason for this and he stated that he had just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944 the Supreme Praesidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded me the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service rendered. I informed him that I did not think I was entitled to this and questioned him as to whether GOLOS had ever received such an award. He told me that GOLOS had not, but that, as

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"a matter of fact, I was a more valuable asset to the Russians than GOLOS had been. I then asked him what I had done to deserve this and he stated that it was partially for services that I had already performed and partially for services that I would have to perform in the future. I recall that AL had a photograph of this decoration which apparently had been taken from an American magazine, which he showed me at this time. In connection with the Red Star, AL stated that in addition to this being a distinctive honor, certain benefits would accrue to the person on whom this honor had been bestowed. As I recall, a monthly salary was to accrue in Russia, to any individual receiving this award, apparently from the time they were so decorated; that the individual was to receive preferential living quarters in Moscow, Russia; free vacations with all expenses paid; free street car transportation. He told me that the medal had not yet arrived but that he would show it to me immediately upon receiving it. AL cautioned me that I should tell no one about receiving this award with the exception of EARL BROWDER, whom, incidentally, I never have told. It was my reaction, upon being told by AL that I had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, that this was another attempt on the part of the Russians to retain my friendship, it being remembered that they previously had offered me a Persian lamb coat, an air conditioning unit, and sums of money from time to time as well as a fixed salary of two hundred dollars per month.

"I recall that I subsequently met AL through prearrangements with JACK about a week before Christmas, 1944. In accordance with JACK's instructions, I met AL outside of Best and Company Department Store, which is located on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. AL appeared very perturbed at this meeting and was insistent that I make arrangements to turn over all of my Washington contacts. AL intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that HELEN TENNEY had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. JULIUS JOSEPH had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent either for OSS or the Counterintelligence Corps of Military Intelligence. AL also stated at this time that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was looking into the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be easily discovered that the corporation had been losing money the last few years, and that the FBI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate, but rather, a front for Russian activity. He also instructed that I secure new living quarters inasmuch as most of my contacts knew my residence telephone number and he thought that situation was undesirable.

"At the conclusion of this meeting AL showed me the Red Star which had been awarded me and which he indicated he would keep for me. He exhibited this to me and I wish to state that it resembled a photograph



"of a Red Star that I had previously seen. He also showed me a small book that was about 1½" X 2½" and on the inside page of this book my name appeared, handwritten in the Russian language, together with the date that the Order of the Red Star had been awarded me. This book, like the Red Star, was retained by AL. It was on this occasion that I became thoroughly disgusted with AL because of his obnoxious behavior. I did not see him again until the early part of June, 1945, as I had told JACK after my Washington meeting with AL, that I had had a very unpleasant experience with him and had no desire whatsoever to see him. JACK, occasionally, during the period from January, 1945, to the end of May, 1945, would ask me if I did not want to meet AL, but I always told him I had no desire to see him.

"On either June 6, 1945 or June 8, 1945, however, I did meet AL at a small motion picture theater in Washington, the arrangements having been made through RAY ELSON. On this occasion AL told me that he was desirous of having me get out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. He impressed upon me that my position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea, if I was able to get to Mexico or Canada, to have me smuggled out of either of those countries to Moscow. He indicated that if I were able to get to Mexico or Canada they could handle the passport and visa problems in those countries.

"Sometime in April, 1945, I met PETER HELLER in Brooklyn, New York, and at that time HELLER indicated to me that he was an investigator. I was undecided in my own mind as to whether HELLER was actually an agent of some U. S. Governmental organization or whether he was in some way connected with the Russians. I had previously indicated my knowledge of HELLER to JACK. At this meeting AL also brought up the matter of my seeing HELLER, which information he apparently got from JACK, and indicated that HELLER was probably an FBI Agent and that I should cease seeing him, but that I should handle this matter diplomatically so as not to arouse his (HELLER's) suspicions, and I should definitely cut myself off from HELLER's acquaintance before I went on my vacation. I pressed him for a reason why my situation was dangerous, but he replied only that he was afraid I might tell HELLER about some of my activities and associates. At this meeting AL arranged to see me a week or ten days later and I did have this further meeting with him, again in Washington.

"It was on this occasion that AL told me it might be well for me to go to Moscow, receive their special training and, thereafter, I might be sent to Latin America, Canada, or I might return to the United States under another name. Also on the occasion of this meeting AL informed me that I could have a vacation not to exceed two months and that after that time I would be given an assignment of some kind. He arranged that we were to meet again in Washington on the Eighth day of August, 1945.

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"As mentioned above in connection with RAY ELSON, I had begun my vacation in Connecticut by August and there were considerable difficulties before I met AL again. It was finally arranged through RAY ELSON that the meeting would take place at ALEXANDER's on Sixth Avenue, in New York City. AL appeared at the appointed place and date, and this meeting was taken up with matters pertaining to the business of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, REYNOLDS' position in the company, as well as that of RAY ELSON. In response to his repeated requests that I terminate my connection with the company, I told him that was impossible because the whole situation had not yet been resolved and there were too many questions still to be decided. Again, on this occasion, he brought up the matter of PETER HELLER, asked me if I were still seeing him, and urged me not to see him. He told me that, in view of the fact the plans of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation had not yet been settled, I should take another month's vacation, and it was arranged that I should meet him again at ALEXANDER's sometime during the third week of September, the exact date for which I cannot presently recall.

"I recall that I did meet AL sometime in the third week of September as prearranged. By this time I had resumed my employment with U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation at the urgent request of Colonel REYNOLDS. On the same day I met AL, I had a luncheon engagement with Colonel REYNOLDS, who was celebrating his promotion from a Majority to the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel, and I had several dry martinis on this occasion. I left Colonel REYNOLDS at approximately 2:00 P.M. in order to keep my three o'clock appointment with AL at ALEXANDER's. AL appeared at four o'clock and, during the conversation, after I told him I had resumed my employment at the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he brought up the matter of establishing me in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop, or, perhaps, a travel agency in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or on the West Coast. It was his plan that I was to devote my time and energy to the operation of such a business for about six months, after which time I would be given some important government official to contact or, perhaps, four or five persons with whom I was to operate in the manner I had formerly. I told him I was not interested in such a proposal. He then asked if I would like to teach in the Russian school in Washington, which proposal I also rejected. I recall that Colonel REYNOLDS was desirous of conferring with AL and that I asked AL if he would see Colonel REYNOLDS. Upon his refusal to do so, which irritated me considerably, I telephoned the Colonel and told him AL would be unable to see him. This incident angered me and, after several proposals as to my future had been advanced by AL, I became so angered with him that I told him in plain words what I thought of him and the rest of the Russians and, further, told him that I was an American and could not be kicked around. After this outburst on my part AL told me I should not talk like that, that I was intoxicated, and that he would see me sometime in the future, about a month or so later as I recall.

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"My next meeting with AL took place on October 17, 1945 at 6:00 P.M., at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. As mentioned before, I was notified of this date and place by RAY ELSON. On the occasion of this meeting AL appeared very pleasant and sympathetic, and indicated that, although I had insulted the Russians on my previous meeting with him, he did not think I was responsible for what I said at the time I made these accusations. He discussed at some length how intelligence work gets into one's blood and if one divorces himself from such activities after having been engaged therein for sometime, life becomes very dull and uninteresting. He inquired as to whether I had seen BILL recently and also suggested I also attempt to determine the present whereabouts of PETER RHODES through Mrs. RHODES and to make a definite date for a contact which AL would arrange. He acquiesced in my desire to return to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, but stated that it was only because I wanted to go into this business. He indicated that since it was my desire to go back in the business, he would, because of my past activities, arrange to have important concessions allocated to my firm. At the conclusion of this meeting he gave me an envelope in which he gave me two thousand dollars which was all in bills of twenty dollar denominations and stated this was 'without any strings attached.'. He also stated that this money would serve me in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or that I became involved in financial difficulties. I recall that he requested me to execute a receipt. The two thousand dollars was contained in a plain white envelope, and I recall that I tore off a piece of this envelope and wrote thereon the date, and the notation that I had received two thousand dollars, and signed it MARY.

"On the occasion of this meeting he stated that he would see me at 4:00 P.M., November 21, 1945 at Bickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue. He also told me that in the event that he wished to get in touch with me before this time or wanted to reach me in an emergency, he would telephone the office of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, ask for me, and say that it was Mr. ALLENBURG calling, and that he wanted to send a package to Sweden. I was to inform him that we did not send packages to Sweden, which was to indicate to me that I was to meet him at Bickford's, 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made this phone call.

"Approximately one week after the October 17th meeting with AL, I had a visit from LEM HARRIS, prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference to a financial matter, the details of which will be elaborated upon hereinafter. As a result of this visit, I deemed it imperative to get in touch with AL and, accordingly, some few days later, told RAY ELSON that I was very desirous of seeing AL at the earliest opportunity, and asked her to do what she could. On November 5, 1945 RAY

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"told me that arrangements had been made for me to meet AL the following Friday, which would be November 9, 1945, and that I was to see him at 7:00 P.M. at GUFFANTI's Restaurant, 26th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. RAY said she had been in touch with her contact and I believe that her meeting with him must have been on the previous Sunday. I appeared at GUFFANTI's Restaurant at the appointed hour and date, but AL did not meet me.

"As mentioned above, I had an appointment to meet him on November 21, 1945 at Bickford's Restaurant on Eighth Avenue and 23rd Street, at 4:00 P.M., and went there at that time. At 4:20 P.M. AL met me in front of Bickford's and apologized for being late, said he had been unavoidably detained, and also apologized profusely for the fact that he had been unable to keep the appointment at GUFFANTI's, stating that he had been on the West Coast and it was impossible for anyone to contact him and that even had they been able to contact him, he would have been unable to return in time. Then we adjourned to CAVANAGH's Restaurant on 23rd Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, where we had some refreshments, for approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. AL was very polite to me throughout this meeting. He seemed to have no reason for seeing me, and talked about a variety of topics, including my future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I indicated to AL that I was somewhat bored with the routine nature of the work I was performing at the company and his rejoinder was that that apparently was what I wanted to do, at least I had said so, and that I had no one to blame for my boredom but myself. I attempted to elicit from him what, if anything, he or his associates had in mind for me, but he parried all my attempts and was most noncommittal. We had some discussion about the seriousness of the international situation and it is my recollection that AL remarked there might be a war. I asked him with whom, and he said with the 'damn Russians.' In a further attempt to draw from him some idea of what he planned for me, I told him I felt very useless at this time and asked if he did not agree that it might be wise for me to rejoin the Communist Party. He told me definitely not to consider such a step and that my present situation was only temporary. I asked him why he continued to see me and he answered that his visits were purely social. One item of possible significance which I noted during this meeting concerned his addressing me as 'BETTY', it being noted that in all previous meetings with him he had addressed me as MARY. I am unable to decide why he selected the name BETTY though some of my friends, including RAY ELSON, address me by that name. AL arranged to meet me again on January 21, 1946 at 4:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant, Eighth Avenue and 23rd Street and partially explained the delay by saying that he had to go to the West Coast and could not possibly be in New York before that date.

"At the present time I recall nothing further of possible significance with respect to the November 21st meeting. I did ask AL how I could communicate with him in the event it became necessary and he told me that RAY ELSON had a contact whom she saw at fairly regular intervals and that my request for a meeting could be handled through RAY."

"I would describe AL as approximately 5'5" in height, weighing about one hundred seventy-five to one hundred eighty pounds, with dark blond hair combed straight back, blue-gray eyes, irregular front teeth, and sensuous lips. He wears gold rimless eyeglasses, is a natty dresser, and speaks English with a faint accent. He also speaks Russian and, I believe, was probably born in Russia. He has a curved, Jewish type nose, and is of the Jewish race."

"With respect to my knowledge of and acquaintanceship with EARL BROWDER, it came to my knowledge probably in October, 1940 that BROWDER was participating directly with GOLOS in the negotiations leading to the formation of the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. It will be recalled that I have indicated previously in this statement that GOLOS informed me sometime in 1940 that he was desirous of forming a new company which would handle business relating to tourist travel between the U.S. and the USSR, as well as shipping between the two countries. I learned that BROWDER was to make available some person who would be elected president of the corporation to be formed and that in fact this individual selected by BROWDER would be a 'front' for him. Those negotiations between GOLOS and BROWDER resulted in the latter's bringing Colonel JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS into the picture as the individual who would be his representative. With respect to the friendship existing between GOLOS and BROWDER, the latter mentioned to me sometime after GOLOS' death that he had known GOLOS for twenty-five years."

"It was not until the late summer or early fall of 1941 that I began to realize that GOLOS was making available to BROWDER some of the information which I was collecting and relaying to GOLOS. I recall that as a result of the investigation by the U. S. Government into the affairs of WORLD TOURISTS, INC. BROWDER had been convicted of passport fraud and it is my recollection that he surrendered himself to the federal authorities to begin his jail sentence around April of 1941. It is my further recollection that during the period of BROWDER's incarceration I used to make carbon copies of some of the material which I was preparing for GOLOS and that such copies, according to GOLOS, were being retained by him so that BROWDER might see them after his release from prison. It was my impression that BROWDER was not interested in all of the intelligence handled by myself and GOLOS but rather that GOLOS would select various types of



"material which he believed would interest BROWDER. It is my recollection that for the most part BROWDER was interested in what I might describe as economic, political and social intelligence, referring not only to domestic matters but foreign as well, and this impression is borne out by my later associations with BROWDER, when I noted that his interests appeared to be almost wholly within those three fields and did not embrace technical production data or information of a military nature.

"My first meeting with EARL BROWDER occurred probably in August of 1942, and came about when GOLOS told me one day he was driving up to BROWDER's summer home near Monroe, New York to visit BROWDER. At this time BROWDER had probably been out of prison two or three months and GOLOS had visited him on at least two occasions prior to that day. I remarked to GOLOS, when he mentioned that he was going up to Monroe, that I would like to meet BROWDER and he agreed to take me along, although he indicated to me that I was to more or less go along for the ride and not to get involved in any discussions with BROWDER. Accordingly, GOLOS and I went up to Monroe and I met BROWDER and his family at their home. I conversed with BROWDER probably not more than five minutes on this occasion and our conversation was wholly along social lines. I was introduced to him by GOLOS as 'Comrade BENTLEY' and I do not believe at this time that he knew anything about me other than the fact that I was working with the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. On the occasion of this visit GOLOS and BROWDER spent some time alone and it is my distinct recollection that GOLOS carried with him from New York a rather bulky envelope, which he had in his possession when we returned to New York City.

"The next time I saw BROWDER was sometime in the late spring of 1943, on the occasion of a wedding anniversary party being given for him and his wife in a restaurant on West 43rd Street, off Times Square. I recall that this was on a Saturday and that during the morning a showing was arranged by GOLOS and Mr. NAPOLI, of ARTKINO PICTURES, of three Russian films. I was not invited to this party nor to the showing, but when a telephone call was received at WORLD TOURISTS, INC. from some employee of the SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION, and I was notified by some girl at WORLD TOURISTS, INC., I proceeded to the ARTKINO PICTURES studio in order to inform GOLOS of the telephone call, inasmuch as he had previously told me he was most interested in knowing if the particular person telephoned him. I located GOLOS there, gave him the message that this person had telephoned, and saw EARL BROWDER who told me that I might as well stay for the showing, which I did.

"I did not see EARL BROWDER again until the Friday following the death of GOLOS on Thanksgiving Day, 1943. I know, however, from conversations with GOLOS, that the latter was visiting BROWDER at his office at



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"50 East 12th Street, on an average of probably once each week, that he was making available to BROWDER certain intelligence material, and that he on rather rare occasions visited BROWDER at the latter's summer home in Monroe and at his Yonkers apartment.

"On the occasion of one of GOLOS' visits to BROWDER in Yonkers, MARY PRICE and I accompanied him in his car and I recall he left us in the car a couple of blocks or so from the apartment house where BROWDER resided.

"GOLOS told me sometime during this period that the pressure was becoming increasingly heavy for him to turn over certain of his American contacts to other Russians. He stated particularly six months before his death that he had been requested to turn over MARY PRICE, the SILVERMASTER group and myself. He, of course, refused to do this and I know that at the time of his death he had not turned over any of his contacts to any other persons; the only concession he had made in this regard was that the material I was picking up from the SILVERMASTER group in Washington was to be given by me directly to CATHERINE, the wife of BILL, thereby theoretically circumventing GOLOS. In fact, however, I was surreptitiously making this material available for GOLOS' inspection prior to passing it to CATHERINE.

"As I have previously stated, in the recruitment of American individuals to work for the Russians, it was necessary for anyone who participated in intelligence work to immediately divorce themselves from any Communist Party membership or membership with any fringe group. GOLOS, of course, was aware of this but as a matter of fact did not adhere strictly to this principle. I know from my conversations with him that he had made some sort of an arrangement with BROWDER that in the event any individuals associated with the Communist Party movement in the United States were turned over to him, these people would not definitely lose their Communist Party affiliation. GOLOS would continue to collect dues from these individuals and also furnish them with whatever literature he thought necessary to promote the cause. I am unable to conclude definitely why GOLOS was not in complete accord with the directive that these American contacts divorce themselves from their Party affiliations, but suspect it may have been motivated by his thought that the movement in the U. S. might suffer if these persons removed themselves entirely, it being my impression that GOLOS was most sincere in his advocacy of Communism and his efforts to advance its principles.

"As a part of this arrangement GOLOS had with BROWDER, GOLOS would make available to BROWDER any information that he thought BROWDER might be interested in, which had been collected from his various sources. BROWDER at no time was allowed to keep this material unless it was extremely bulky and then GOLOS would arrange to pick it up the next day.

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"It is my impression that through these means BROWDER was able to keep very well informed in the fields of social, economic and political intelligence. I also know that the Russians were not supposed to know that GOLOS was supplying BROWDER with this type of information; further, that GOLOS impressed upon BROWDER the necessity for being very circumspect in the event he used any of the material he gave him in any speeches or any articles that were written either by himself or other individuals to whom he passed this information.

"I recall definitely that a great deal of trouble ensued from an article published in the 'Protestant' sometime in the fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with CEDRIC BELFRAGE, who had furnished GOLOS with some confidential information of some kind, the exact nature of which I do not recall. BELFRAGE, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded GOLOS severely after the article appeared. GOLOS of course realized that the leak was through BROWDER but felt that he could not condemn BROWDER too much because it would not have been strategic.

"On the evening of GOLOS' death I telephonically communicated with LEM HARRIS, in order to secure the residence telephone number of EARL BROWDER. HARRIS furnished the number to me and the following morning I telephoned BROWDER and he agreed to see me that morning in his office. My main purpose in conferring with BROWDER was to ascertain what course I should follow, that is, if I should turn over GOLOS' contacts to someone else or attempt to carry on in the manner he had. I of course pointed out to BROWDER that GOLOS had informed me immediately previous to his death that the pressure was very heavy for him to turn over his contacts to some other Russians. BROWDER expressed himself as being against this procedure and I told him that it would probably mean a fight and asked him if he were willing to battle it out. He told me that he was willing to fight about it and told me not to dispose of my contacts. The remainder of the conference, as far as I recall, concerned arrangements which had to be made for the funeral and burial of GOLOS. BROWDER presumably made most of these arrangements, although he did not attend the funeral which was held the following Sunday afternoon.

"It was also on this occasion, as I recall, that BROWDER told me I could reach him if the matter were of sufficient importance, by telephoning him at his office and identifying myself as 'NANCY'.

"From the time of this last mentioned conference with BROWDER I continued to see him at his office at intervals of probably two weeks. When I had material I thought would be of interest to him I would take it along on my visits to him and allow him to look it over, although he never retained

"any in his possession. He indicated to me that he was desirous of looking at the information I was collecting but that he definitely did not want any of it in his own possession. After I began to know him better he would occasionally furnish me with bits of miscellaneous intelligence; for instance, he one time gave me some sort of news about General CHARLES DE GAULLE. On another occasion he mentioned that he had learned that there was a Trotskyite library in Chicago, that he had access to it and wondered if my principals might be interested in having someone photograph some of the material included in that library. I followed GOLOS' practice of not showing everything to BROWDER but rather allowed him to see only what economic, social and political data I thought would interest him. He told me he was not interested in technical production data, nor military information as such and during my association with him he manifested a real fear that he might become incriminated in espionage if he were to start handling information of a military nature.

"I recall that previous to GOLOS' death he informed me that in the event anything happened to him and I found any money among his possessions, that this money should be turned over to EARL BROWDER. I recall that right after his death, while looking through some of his papers which were maintained in his safe at WORLD TOURISTS, INC., I located between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. I turned this money over to EARL BROWDER at about this time and told him where I had located it and what GOLOS had told me before he died. BROWDER was non-committal when I gave him this money but did accept it.

"During the months that followed GOLOS' death BROWDER was engaged in writing books, some of which I read and it was very apparent to me that he was incorporating in those books some of the information I was making available to him. I recall one time, probably in the Spring of 1944, after an exposé of some kind relative to conditions in China had appeared in the 'Daily Worker' or possibly some other Communist publication, BROWDER was invited to Washington by SUMNER WELLES, former under-secretary of state, to confer with him on the matter.

"Sometime in the spring of 1944 I turned over to BROWDER the sum of three thousand dollars in twenty dollar bills. This money had been given to me sometime in 1942, as I recall, by GOLOS, to keep for him and I had maintained it all that time in the safe in my office. Shortly after GOLOS' death I asked my Russian contact, BILL, if the money belonged to him or his people and he said that it did not but that I should retain it until he ascertained if GOLOS' son, MILTON, in Russia, needed the money. A couple of months or so later, BILL told me MILTON had no need for the money and that I might as well turn it over to BROWDER, who accepted it as he had the previous sum.

"On this occasion some material I had collected, and was able to seize an opportunity to allow EARL BROWDER to look over that material though I, of course, brought it back to New York City with me. Colonel REYNOLDS was entirely ignorant of the fact that I carried along this intelligence information.

"When I met JACK for the first time in October, 1944, he asked me, among other things, why BROWDER had not allowed the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and also demanded that MARY PRICE and CEDRIC BELFRAGE be immediately turned over. As mentioned above, MARY PRICE had by this time been 'turned loose' by BROWDER, and I told JACK that she was highly nervous, neurotic and somewhat unstable emotionally, and that she was in no condition whatsoever to be turned over to him or any other Russian to engage in further intelligence activities. I indicated to BROWDER the desire of JACK that BELFRAGE be turned over and BROWDER rejected this demand, I believe, mainly because BROWDER was somewhat afraid of BELFRAGE because of his connection with British Intelligence. During this time and continuing until I ceased seeing JACK, it was my definite belief that JACK was not in touch with BROWDER personally because he occasionally remarked that he, of course, could not contact BROWDER directly, and he, further, used to have me relay many messages from him to BROWDER. I recall one instance involving a young man whose induction into the Armed Services seemed imminent and JACK asked me to request BROWDER to effect the man's entrance into the Merchant Marine via his contacts with the NATIONAL MARITIME UNION. JACK indicated he felt it would be more advisable to have this man in the Merchant Marine rather than being subjected to the hazards of service in the Armed Forces. Nothing was ever done with reference to this plan of JACK's because, when I saw him later and asked him about it, he said it was already too late and I concluded that the person had probably been inducted already. I have no idea of the identity of this person in whom JACK was interested except that he was an American citizen. I never did request BROWDER to do anything about it because the original understanding was that I was to get later advice from JACK when the man's induction date was set.

"Also during this period JACK asked me to contact BROWDER and discuss with him the possibility of setting up a cover company of some kind which would serve as a front for the activities of one of the Russian agents whom JACK never identified in any manner. JACK told me that BROWDER should attempt to select as a front for the business someone whose normal activities would effectively cloak the exchange of considerable money. I did not take this matter up with BROWDER, who was to discuss it with an individual who, I believe, had been suggested to the Russians by some Communist Party functionary, whom one of their agents in Philadelphia had contacted.

"BROWDER was acquainted with this man selected to front for this projected company; but was reluctant to broach the proposition to him and wanted to have more definite information as to what he was to be used for. I recall it was the reaction of the Russians, upon learning of BROWDER's reluctance, that they felt this person was probably already operating a front company of some kind for BROWDER and that he was afraid his own activities might be jeopardized if this man engaged in new business activity. I do not know if, in fact, this unknown person was operating any kind of company for BROWDER, who only indicated to me that the man had been useful to him.

"I continued to see BROWDER at intervals of perhaps two weeks during the fall and early winter of 1944 and followed the old practice of taking with me such material as I felt would be of interest to him. At one of my early meetings with AL he told me flatly that I would have to break away from all my contacts immediately, would have to terminate my connection with the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and that something would be done about replacing me in the firm. I was also instructed to disassociate myself from the affairs of WORLD TOURISTS, INC. I subsequently told BROWDER of this demand made by AL and it was apparent to me that by this time BROWDER was no longer willing or able to fight about the matter of retaining any of the old contacts. He appeared resigned to the fact that the Russians would prevail in the matter of handling the American contacts. After my association with my various Washington contacts had ceased in December of 1944, I began to see BROWDER at less frequent intervals inasmuch as I was no longer receiving information which would be of value to him and there was no occasion for my visiting him. On rare instances, however, I would be asked by JACK or AL to see BROWDER with reference to the handling of some particular problem and, on these occasions, I would see BROWDER at his office in New York.

"One of the matters which I was discussing with BROWDER shortly after the beginning of 1945 concerned the future of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and WORLD TOURISTS, INC. The Russians were still considering at that time whether to take over either concern or both and, when it was finally decided by them that they would take over the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, I was delegated to visit BROWDER and tell him of their decision. I also was instructed to inform him that his money would be forthcoming at an early date, it being remembered that at the time of the formation of the corporation BROWDER supplied fifteen thousand dollars which was actually handled by Colonel REYNOLDS in whose name the stock certificates representing the fifteen thousand dollar investment by BROWDER were issued.

"Approximately one week prior to the widespread publicity about BROWDER occasioned by the publication in the New York World Telegram of



"the article written by JACQUES DUCLOS, French Communist writer, Colonel REYNOLDS, RAY ELSON, BROWDER, and I met at the home of FREDERICK V. FIELD in New York City. The circumstances and details of this meeting have been set out previously in this statement in connection with my discussion of the activities of RAY ELSON.

"My last meeting with BROWDER, which took place sometime in the latter part of October, 1945, was occasioned by several visits to my office by LEM HARRIS. HARRIS made several trips to my office in an attempt to talk to me and I subsequently did meet him in my office at which time he attempted to obtain from me the fifteen thousand dollars that had originally been put into the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION by EARL BROWDER. I informed him that I had nothing to do with the fifteen thousand dollars and had been told that the Russians were going to take care of reimbursement to the Communist Party or BROWDER for their original investment. HARRIS insisted that I discuss the matter with WILLIAM WEINER and I told him I could take no action of any kind until I consulted with BROWDER. I immediately informed Colonel REYNOLDS of the demands being made upon me by LEM HARRIS and he told me to discuss the matter with BROWDER, whom I subsequently conferred with, I believe, on Friday, October 26, 1945. I met BROWDER and his wife by appointment at the Grand Central Station Information Booth, at which time he handed me a calling card of the MEADOWS BOOKKEEPING AND INCOME TAX SERVICE, 55 West 42 Street, New York City, BRyant 9-9349. This card bore the name of his brother, RALPH W. BROWDER, and a handwritten notation, 'Room 312 C.' BROWDER told me that he would meet me at this office in fifteen minutes. When I saw BROWDER I told him of the visit of LEM HARRIS to my office at U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and the demand that he had made upon me for the fifteen thousand dollars as well as my replies to his questions. I asked BROWDER what advice he could give me in connection with this matter and he informed me that, as far as he knew, the Russians had definitely decided to take over the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and that they were somewhat slow in getting the money up, but that they would probably do so within the near future. I then asked him whether they could take any action against Colonel REYNOLDS, myself, or the company, and BROWDER stated that it would be impossible to take any legal action in this regard inasmuch as there was no evidence in the corporate records or books of the company that the Communist Party had any monetary interest therein. He also stated, however, that the individuals who were running the Party at the present time were not too intelligent and might attempt to initiate some sort of action for which they would probably be sorry later on. He stated that he, of course, had no authority as far as the Party was concerned at the present time due to his having been ousted, and that he, therefore, could not offer any suggestions or make any recommendations as far as this fifteen thousand dollars was concerned. He also stated that he did not intend to do anything whatsoever about it as long as



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"he was still in his present position as far as the Communist Party was concerned. I wish to state that I have had no further conversation or connection with him from that time to the present.

"As I have previously related, I have been in rather close association with Colonel JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS through his connection with the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. As a result of numerous conversations I had with him, I was able to determine some information concerning his background.

"He was born in Albany, New York and is the son of an old family that originally settled in Long Island. Colonel REYNOLDS' father was a New York State Supreme Court judge, and although there was considerable money in the family, REYNOLDS himself did not come into any substantial inheritance until the death of his grandmother some time in the early '30s. REYNOLDS did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs as a runner, board marker, and other miscellaneous positions with various firms in the financial district of New York. At some later date he was taken into partnership with a member of the New York Stock Exchange and remained in that business until the beginning of World War I. He entered the armed services as a private and due to his financial background was stationed in Washington, D. C., and at the termination of the war held the rank of major. It was just subsequent to World War I that he married GRACE FLEISCHMAN, who is one of the members of the prominent FLEISCHMAN YEAST COMPANY family.

"He subsequently went back to Wall Street and was in partnership in the financial district with several firms until some time in early 1929 when he withdrew from this business. Some time in the early '30s he came into a fairly substantial inheritance through his grandmother and commenced to travel and had no employment until some time in 1934. It appears that his family was in some way connected with a banking institution that was taken over by the Chase National Bank and in 1934 the Chase National Bank, through this connection, sent him to Russia to make a report on financial conditions in that country.

"REYNOLDS spent in all about two months in Russia and apparently while there saw many prominent individuals in connection with the report that he was making relative to the investigation he was making into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met.

"On his return to New York he drew up a report which he submitted to the Chase National Bank and as I recall they refused to pay him for it as apparently it was of no value to them.

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"After returning from Russia he again lived the life of a retired gentleman and had no employment that I know of until early January of 1941 when the spadework for the formation of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION was being done.

"In connection with REYNOLDS' political background, he indicated that he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with SCOTT NEARING. He also told me that he knew NORMAN THOMAS and JOHN REED, who had been active in the Socialist Party movement.

"I also determined from his conversations that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of THEODORE BAYER and had made numerous financial contributions to TED BAYER's magazine, 'Soviet Russia Today'. He also knew and gave financial assistance to HERBERT GOLDFRANK, who was associated with the 'New Masses'.

"I also knew that REYNOLDS was a good friend of LEM HARRIS and I recall on several occasions he indicated that the HARRIS family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York and that his acquaintanceship with HARRIS started in early boyhood.

"REYNOLDS also indicated an acquaintanceship with CORLISS LAMONT, who is the son of THOMAS LAMONT, well known New York financier.

"I know that REYNOLDS is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a 'Marxist' and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party enterprises. I do recall, however, that after REYNOLDS became associated with the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, he continued to see TED BAYER, LEM HARRIS, and HERBERT GOLDFRANK but told me that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprises which these individuals were concerned with. He did state, however, that he did give them contributions but they were somewhat small and his purpose for doing this was to ingratiate himself with these individuals and felt that this friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION.

"As I have previously stated, in late 1940 GOLOS was desirous of forming the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and went to EARL BROWDER in an effort to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. It was through BROWDER or one of BROWDER's functionaries that JOHN REYNOLDS was nominated for this position.

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"I first met REYNOLDS in GOLOS' office some time in the latter part of 1940 at a time when the negotiation for the formation of this company was going on. Some time after this meeting I was informed that REYNOLDS was to be the president of this new corporation. On GOLOS' instructions, I believe in the early part of January, 1941, I started to see REYNOLDS in his home on fairly frequent occasions. The reason for this was to arrange for the forming of this company, sending cablegrams to In-tourist, and other matters that were incident to the actual commencement of the activities of this corporation.

"The company actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue sometime in the early part of April, 1941 and at which time REYNOLDS took a fairly active interest in the affairs of the corporation. However, as I have previously stated, the money that represented the capital in this corporation was obtained both from EARL BROWDER and JOHN REYNOLDS; REYNOLDS putting up \$5,000 and EARL BROWDER, as I later learned, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up \$15,000. The \$15,000 I know was given to REYNOLDS by BROWDER or LEM HARRIS.

"At the time the corporate papers for this organization were drawn up by Mr. CHARLES BANNERMAN of Clark, Carr, & Ellis, 120 Broadway New York City, REYNOLDS was indicated as the sole owner of this corporation. As a matter of fact, all of the stock certificates that were issued were in the name of JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS.

"In connection with the drawing up of the corporate papers for this organization, I am positive that REYNOLDS did not indicate to Mr. BANNERMAN or JOSEPH MANN who also participated in the legal work concerning the formation of the company, that the capital investment was put up by anyone except himself. It is my recollection that the law firm of Clark, Carr & Ellis is a very reputable and well known legal firm and I am sure that if they had any suspicion that any of the capital was being put up by the Communist Party or EARL BROWDER that they would have refused to be a party to any negotiations in regard to this corporation.

"When the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION first started business, REYNOLDS took a somewhat active part in the affairs of the corporation for a short period of time. However, a short time after the corporation started business, REYNOLDS spent less and less time actively participating in the affairs of the corporation and the actual running of the corporation was left more or less to my own judgment. I wish to state, however, that REYNOLDS was cognizant of all of the activities of the firm and sat in on directors' meetings and although he did not do much actual work, kept in pretty close touch with the activities of the firm.

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"At the time of the entrance of the United States into World War II, REYNOLDS spent considerably less time than he had previously been spending relative to the affairs of the corporation and he informed me that he had been making an attempt to join the armed services. At first he was unsuccessful as he was over age. However, I do recall that in about September of 1942 he received a communication from the War Department indicating that if he so desired, they could probably use him in some branch of the service. After the receipt of this letter, REYNOLDS spent a considerable amount of his time at Governors Island and in Washington in an effort to get himself located in some branch of the service.

"In December of 1942 he was given a commission as a major in the Finance Department of the United States Army and was sent to an officers' training school for finance personnel that was located as I recall somewhere in North Carolina. He spent three months in this training and was subsequently assigned to the finance office in Hoboken, New Jersey. He was in Hoboken for some months. However, the entire office was moved from Hoboken to Two Lafayette Street in New York City and he was subsequently assigned to New York.

"He remained in New York for several months and was then assigned to Washington, D. C. on some special mission, the specific nature of which I do not know except that it related in some way to foreign funds. He remained in Washington for a period of approximately six months and was thereafter reassigned to his former position at Two Lafayette Street, New York. In September, 1945 he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant colonel, which rank he still holds at the present time. At the present time REYNOLDS is the executive officer of the finance office in New York City.

"It came to my attention some few months after the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION commenced operations that Colonel REYNOLDS was maintaining for LEO HARRIS various sums of money in a safety deposit box of the Chase National Bank, Fifth Avenue branch, located at 200 Fifth Avenue.

"Upon Colonel REYNOLDS entering on active duty with the Army in 1942, he instructed me that if in the future HARRIS should ask that I place for him any money in the safety deposit box, I should do so, and likewise, if HARRIS requested that some of the money already placed there be returned to him, I should likewise turn it over.

"Continuing, from the time of REYNOLDS' entrance upon active duty until some time in the spring of 1945, HARRIS occasionally would come to see me at my office and would either give me additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask that I withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. I kept no independent record of the dates and amounts of

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"these transactions between HARRIS and myself but recall that HARRIS had a small book in which he made entries indicating the dates and the character of the transaction, that is if it were a deposit or a withdrawal and the amount.

"It is my impression that the reason HARRIS withdrew all his funds from the safety deposit box in the spring of 1945 and ceased his practice of giving me money to be placed there was that by that time the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and HARRIS apparently felt this repository would no longer be safe. The money given to me by HARRIS for safekeeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of JOHN H. REYNOLDS or the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION; the deposits and withdrawals ranged, so far as I presently recall, from approximately \$2,000 or \$3,000 to \$10,000. Occasionally when HARRIS would give me money to be placed in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just come from making the rounds and these sums obviously were Party funds rather than the personal property of HARRIS.

"On the occasion of my initial meeting with AL, he asked me what I thought about the advisability of his meeting REYNOLDS. I told him I thought such a move was very unwise because REYNOLDS was in uniform, was inclined to be somewhat indiscreet, and also mentioned to AL the difficulty of explaining to REYNOLDS the identity of AL. He seemed satisfied at this time that a meeting with REYNOLDS would not be wise.

"On the occasion of my meeting him in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, however, he again brought up the subject of his meeting REYNOLDS and told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told AL that RAY ELSON likewise felt that for various reasons he should not meet REYNOLDS. AL insisted, however, that I arrange for such a meeting and accordingly, some few days later, I met AL at Longchamp's Restaurant in New York City and we went together to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where I introduced him to Colonel REYNOLDS. I left AL and REYNOLDS together there and AL indicated to me he would see me some time later in Washington.

"REYNOLDS told me later that AL had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince REYNOLDS that he definitely should stay with the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and that the company had tremendous possibilities. It was also on this occasion that AL told REYNOLDS that the \$15,000 investment, ostensibly made by BROWDER when the corporation was formed, actually represented Russian funds, and that AL was giving this equity to REYNOLDS.

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"I subsequently talked to AL about his meeting with REYNOLDS and told him that REYNOLDS had not been favorably impressed by the approach made by AL, who blamed me somewhat for REYNOLDS' reluctance to go along with him. According to REYNOLDS, AL had promised to see him three weeks after the date of their meeting in New York City but AL failed to communicate with REYNOLDS, who thereafter asked me several times to attempt to arrange a meeting for him. I spoke to AL later about his failure to get in touch with REYNOLDS after the meeting and he made some remark that he was not supposed to get in touch with REYNOLDS for three months rather than three weeks after the meeting and further manifested a contemptuous attitude toward REYNOLDS.

"At the request of REYNOLDS, I asked AL at my meetings with him on October 17, 1945 and November 21, 1945 to communicate with REYNOLDS saying that the latter was very desirous of conferring with AL but he said he had no desire to see REYNOLDS.

"On the occasion of my introducing AL to REYNOLDS, I introduced AL by some fictitious name and REYNOLDS has always referred to AL as PAUL. I do not believe that REYNOLDS knows the identity of AL except that during some of our conversations after his meeting with AL, REYNOLDS indicated that he felt AL was a Soviet agent.

"Some time in the latter part of September of 1945 when I was seriously considering getting out of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and was also desirous of having REYNOLDS cease his activities with this corporation, I told REYNOLDS that I had been mixed up with GOLOS in some undercover work. I explained, however, that at the time GOLOS died in November, 1943, I had ceased all of these activities and told him nothing of my continued operations along intelligence lines. I also at this time informed REYNOLDS that if the Russians were interested in maintaining the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, they were doing it for a purpose and that he would probably become involved. It was at that time he indicated to me that he probably knew that AL was in fact a Soviet agent. He also stated that he felt that being an American and this being an American corporation, he would be able to prevent the corporation being used for any Russian activities and gave me the impression he thought himself capable of handling any exigency which might arise.

"It was also during this period I mentioned to REYNOLDS AL's proposal to me that I go to Mexico as an agent of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and told REYNOLDS I had refused because I was apprehensive that I might become involved in something unpleasant.

"During the time that I was associated with GOLOS I recall that

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"one THEODORE BAYER, during the year 1942, made infrequent visits to see GOLOS in his office at the WORLD TOURISTS, INC. Although I have never met BAYER, I recall from conversations I had with GOLOS that BAYER was the managing editor of 'Soviet Russia Today.' At the present time he still holds that position. I know nothing of BAYER's past activities except that previous to his being connected with the Communist Party he was a Social Democrat and used to associate with the 'Jewish Daily Forward' crowd. GOLOS informed me that BAYER had, in 1942, made several attempts to have him (GOLOS) cooperate and that he was somewhat concerned over the identity of this individual, that he was able to find out that he (BAYER) was not in any way connected with GOLOS' branch of the Intelligence Service. GOLOS intimated to me, however, that he was possibly connected with the 'neighbors,' a name which GOLOS and my other Russian contacts used in referring to Soviet Military Intelligence. As I have previously stated, BAYER has been a friend or associate of JOHN REYNOLDS for a considerable period of time. As also previously stated, AL was introduced by me to JOHN REYNOLDS in the latter part of May 1945, at which time AL told REYNOLDS he would see him within three weeks. When AL failed to communicate with REYNOLDS, he went to see BAYER and told him about having met AL and the fact that AL had not kept his appointment as he promised to do. I also know that REYNOLDS told BAYER the present status of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and, as a matter of fact, I am sure that BAYER knows about the Communist Party's financial interest in U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. REYNOLDS subsequently told me that BAYER promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that AL did not subsequently see him.

"Sometime around the end of August 1945 I again met AL and, at that time, pointed out to him that REYNOLDS had informed TED BAYER of AL's visit with REYNOLDS in New York. AL replied that he was sorry that this happened as he knew BAYER to be a dangerous individual who drank to excess and who, when under the influence of liquor, would reveal everything he knew.

"Another individual whom I became aware of during my activities was one STEVE PETERS. Although I never met this individual, he is a well known Communist Party member, and it is my recollection that he wrote a rather well known manual entitled, 'Peters' Manual'. This manual, among other things, sets forth certain rules for the guidance of good Communists. It came to my attention from GREGORY SILVERMASTER sometime prior to the death of GOLOS that PETERS was in Washington and was attempting to infiltrate into the SILVERMASTER group, that is, to secure information from some of the members thereof. I recall that when I informed GOLOS of this attempted encroachment by PETERS, GOLOS went to the New York Headquarters of the Communist Party and made a protest there to someone. It is my

"recollection that GOLOS mentioned that he knew PETERS and I remember that sometime later BROWDER happened to mention that GOLOS had known PETERS. I have never met PETERS, nor have I seen him to my knowledge and the only other information I have with respect to him concerns inquiries made by JACK and AL asking if I were acquainted with PETERS. Upon learning that I was not acquainted with PETERS, JACK seemed somewhat surprised and stated that GOLOS had known him. Neither JACK nor AL pressed their inquiries further after I informed them that I had never met PETERS.

"With further reference to JOHN ABT, I recall that on one occasion in the Spring of 1945, after I had severed my connections with the American contacts I formerly had, JACK told me that they were having some trouble with ABT because he was attempting to 'move in' on some of my former contacts and that his activities were on behalf of EARL BROWDER. He asked that I confer with BROWDER and request that ABT be instructed to cease activities along that line. I did take the matter up with BROWDER who seemed somewhat sheepish when I made the accusation. BROWDER, at first, claimed to know nothing about such efforts on his behalf being made by ABT, but I told him that it was obvious he must know what was going on and he merely shrugged his shoulders and had no further comment.

"Referring again to HAROLD GLASSER, I recall that after his return from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy, for the United States Treasury Department, VICTOR PERLO told me that GLASSER had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the PERLO group. I asked PERLO how GLASSER happened to leave the group and he explained that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken sometime before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned GLASSER and the others over to some Russian. PERLO declared he did not know the identity of this American, and said that CHARLEY KRAMER, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. Sometime later I was talking with KRAMER in New York City, and brought up this matter to him. At this time KRAMER told me that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from PERLO's group was named HISS and that he was in the U. S. State Department. I had kept JACK advised of the information relative to GLASSER which was being furnished to me by PERLO and later by KRAMER, and I recall that sometime in the spring of 1945 JACK asked me who HISS was. Later I clipped from the newspaper, 'PM', an article concerning the U. S. State Department in which HISS was mentioned and showed the article to JACK, who told me that he had in the meantime learned of the identity of HISS. It is my present recollection that this newspaper article stated HISS' full name was EUGENE HISS and that he was an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department. The only other information I presently recall which may concern HISS is that on one occasion when GREGORY SILVERMASTER complained to me that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told BILL about SILVERMASTER's complaint and he said he knew a person named

~~SECRET~~

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and 111 other pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief.

/S/ ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

/S/ THOMAS G. SPENCER, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

/S/ JOSEPH M. KELLY, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

- P E N D I N G -

~~SECRET~~

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NY 65-14603

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~TOP SECRET~~

No undeveloped leads are being set forth in view of the fact that this investigation is receiving continuous attention and requests for coverage of investigative leads are being handled by letter.

65-56402-220

~~TOP SECRET~~

**Inventory Worksheet**  
**FD-503 (2-18-77)**

File No: 65-56402  
Sec 9

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 10-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY 65-14603  
NY FILE NO. 65-14603-IV

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/28/45</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/13-27/45</b>	REPORT MADE BY <i>Harold V. Kennedy</i> <b>HAROLD V. KENNEDY</b>
TITLE <b>NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, ET AL.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE (R)</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

PERSONAL AND

[REDACTED]

REPORT ON AND BY [REDACTED]  
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON arrived in [REDACTED] and departed [REDACTED] N.Y.C. December 18. No contacts noted. Information [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent Harold V. Kennedy at New York, 12/21/45.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>CC Connors</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT
COPIES DESTROYED <i>1/1/50</i>		5 Bureau 2 Washington Field 3 New York <i>11/3/46</i> <b>50 JAN 1 1946</b>



NY 65-14603

Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

On December 18, 1945 information was received from the Boston Field Division that REMINGTON was en route to New York via New York Central train out of North Adams, Massachusetts.

The following surveillance was conducted by Special Agent John M. Collins and Joseph C. Walsh:

At 8 P.M. on December 18, 1945 REMINGTON got off New York Central train #1022 at Grand Central Station and ran through the station to the I.R.T. Subway where he boarded a shuttle train, transferring to a downtown express train at Times Square. He left the subway at 34 Street and walked underground to the Pennsylvania Station. At 8:10 P.M. REMINGTON boarded the "Patriot" for Washington, occupying a seat in coach #3411.

REMINGTON was under surveillance of Special Agent John M. Collins from New York to Washington where the surveillance was turned over to agents of the Washington Field Office.

REMINGTON made no contacts while in New York City.



PAGE TWO

17  
JAN 10 1953  
FBI NEW YORK

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] . [WALTER REMINGTON PRESENTLY  
UNDER PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE IN AS MUCH AS CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE HAS IN-  
DICATED THAT HE WILL <sup>LEAVE</sup> WASHINGTON FOR NEW YORK CITY SOMETIME TONIGHT.]

[REDACTED] . NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING DEPARTURE TIME ~~25-27~~ OF  
EITHER GREGG OR REMINGTON. GREGG HAD LUNCH TODAY WITH ROBERT T. MILLER.  
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE FURTHER REVEALS THAT ON JANUARY NINE BERNARD  
REDMONT WAS IN CONTACT WITH WILLIAM REMINGTONS RESIDENCE FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF INVITING REMINGTON TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED AVC MEETING. THIS IS THE  
ONLY KNOWN CONTACT BETWEEN REMINGTON AND REDMONT SINCE THE INSTIGATION  
OF THIS INVESTIGATION.

HOTTEL

END

WA BOH BOTH STA PLS HOLD FOR NYC

WA WFO R 2 WA

WFO R2 NY

cc: Mr. Whitson

Inventory Worksheet  
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402  
Sub 11

Re: Sam Remington

Date: 15-78  
(month/year)

[illegible]

145

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 69-3153-KVI

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REPORT MADE AT

BOSTON, MASS.

DATE WHEN MADE

12-21-45

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

12-17 thru 21-45

REPORT MADE BY

BRENTON S. GORDON

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R

TITLE

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ET AL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Details of surveillance of subject WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON set forth herein. There are no indices references to [REDACTED] in the Boston Field Division. Identities and the available background information of telephone subscribers listed in the Washington Field Office teletype set forth herein.

DEFINITION  
HANDLED BY  
[Signature]

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated 12-18-45 at Boston, Mass.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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BOS 65-3153

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS J. MCCARTHY:

On December 17, 1945, information was received by telephone communication from the Washington Field Office which indicated that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was expected to arrive at North Adams, Mass., on either December 17 or 18, 1945, for a meeting with one BERT FOX, of 51 Park Street, Williamstown, Mass. This office was requested to surveil REMINGTON in an effort to ascertain the reason for his trip to Williamstown. Agents FRANCIS J. MCCARTHY, DANIEL J. HAMILTON, and ISALAH T. WOODBURY were assigned to cover this man's activities.

Agent WOODBURY arrived in North Adams on December 17 at 3:00 p.m. in order to ascertain whether or not REMINGTON had arrived and he had already departed from New York City. He was not observed at the railroad station at this time.

[REDACTED]

These Agents then proceeded to Williamstown and inquired of [REDACTED] as to the reputation of BERT FOX, 51 Park Street, Williamstown.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the Agents with clippings of BERTLAND FOX taken from [REDACTED] College Year Book. The clipping containing a brief biography of FOX also contains a photograph of FOX which was taken in 1935. The other photograph was taken in 1940. These clippings are being enclosed for the office of origin.

The biography contained on one of these clippings indicates that FOX has a Ph.D. and was graduated from Northwestern University in 1927, received his M.A. and Ph.D. at Harvard in 1933 and 1934, respectively. He was employed by the Harvard Economic Society as a statistician, 1939-1932, and was in-



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structor and tutor in Economics at Harvard, 1931-1935. He was called to Williams as Associate Professor in Economics in 1935. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the Phi Beta Kappa and other scholastic societies.

At 7:00 p.m. on December 17, 1945, the Agents observed REMINGTON at the home of BERTRAND FOX, 51 Park Street. REMINGTON was dressed in the uniform of an Ensign in the United States Navy.

The Agents covered the departure of the Chicago train at 7:40 p.m. from Williamstown, but REMINGTON did not take this train.

The Agents maintained surveillance of 51 Park Street, Williamstown, from 7:00 p.m. until 2:25 a.m., December 18, when REMINGTON was observed to leave the home of FOX and proceed across the campus to the Williams Inn, which he entered at about 2:30 a.m. on December 18. REMINGTON retired to room 12 at this inn for the evening.

Surveillance was taken up in the Inn at 7:30 a.m. by the Agents, REMINGTON appearing at 8:30 a.m. and entering the dining room, where he ate breakfast. At 9:15 a.m. BERTRAND FOX came to the inn and was observed waiting for REMINGTON. They both left the inn about 9:20 a.m. and drove to Hopkins Hall on the campus and they entered that hall at about 9:30 a.m.

At 11:20 a.m. REMINGTON and FOX proceeded on foot from Hopkins Hall to Stetson Hall. At 11:22 a.m. REMINGTON and FOX returned from Stetson Hall to Hopkins Hall. At 12:00 noon, FOX left Hopkins Hall and returned to his home, which he entered at 12:02 p.m. and left at 12:08 p.m., proceeding via automobile to Stetson Hall. Agents McCARTHY and WOODBURY maintained this surveillance on BERTRAND FOX while Agent HAMMINGTON was surveilling Hopkins Hall for REMINGTON.

At 1:00 p.m. REMINGTON left Hopkins Hall holding two yellow slips of paper in his hand and proceeded to Stetson Hall. At 1:05 p.m. REMINGTON and FOX left Stetson Hall and proceeded to the Williams Inn via FOX's automobile, where both had luncheon with two men, both about fifty-five years of age and wearing glasses, one about 6' tall and the other about 5' 10" tall, with a pocked face. These men were both white, greyish haired, and of medium sallow complexion and appeared to be professors at the college inasmuch as at the conclusion of the lunch they were observed to leave together on foot and enter Stetson Hall. These men left REMINGTON and FOX at 1:55 p.m., REMINGTON and FOX remaining in the lobby of the Williams Inn until 2:40 p.m.

best copy available

During this time it was noted that when REMINGTON informed the desk clerk that he was checking out and a bill was presented, FOX objected, stating that this bill was to be paid by the Williams College and that the arrangements had been made through the Bursar's Office. There apparently was some objection to this on the part of the desk clerk and a call was placed to the college, which apparently satisfied the hotel clerk.

REMINGTON and FOX left the hotel at 2:40 p.m., REMINGTON carrying a brief case which appeared to be the only luggage he had. Both proceeded via FOX's automobile to the North Adams Railroad Station of the New York Central Railroad, where they parted, REMINGTON taking Coach No. 2320 for New York City. This train was due at Grand Central Station at 7:55 p.m. Agent WOODBURY surveilled REMINGTON on the train and proceeded to New York with him.

It is to be noted that BERNARD FOX drives a 1940 Plymouth, Grey, Four-door Sedan, bearing Maryland registration 559-100.

Due to the necessity of keeping this surveillance discreet the Agents were unable to ascertain the reason for REMINGTON's visit to Williams College.

It is to be noted that FOX looks a great deal like the photograph enclosure portraying him with glasses. The following is a description of FOX:

Height	5' 11" to 6'
Weight	170 lbs.
Age	About 35 years
Marital status	Married, two or three children
Complexion	Fair
Characteristics	Wears glasses.

65-3153 BOS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ISAIAH T. WOODBURY:

At 3 PM on December 18, 1945 the writer boarded the New York Central train out of North Adams, Mass., surveilling subject WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. REMINGTON rode on a coach and during the entire trip was uneasy and changed his seat several times. The writer observed him during this trip, and no contacts on this train were made by him, and he conversed with no one.

At the 125th Street stop in New York, subject REMINGTON started to put his coat and naval cap on and immediately went to the platform of the train to get off at Grand Central Station. The writer followed closely; and at Grand Central subject REMINGTON opened the train door himself (not waiting for the conductor) and while the train was still in motion leaped like a fleeing criminal from the train, along the runway and into the station. The writer was close to him on the run and noticed two New York Agents standing by waiting for the train to stop, whereupon these two Agents took up the chase, and the writer saw subject with the two Agents going through the turn-stile into the subway.

A telephone call was immediately made to the New York Office, and the writer related the facts to an Agent WOODS who was the Supervisor on duty.

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